...INESS CHANCES.
...OFITABLE, LEGITIMATE, STA... ...ensive cash trade, will grow rapidly; ...lendid opportunity. No letters; call ...Indiana-av.

...MAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED ...d like to invest it with his services in ...ess. V 77, Tribune office.

...-BARGAINS — BARGAINS.—IN ...d pool, and parlor billiard tables; all ... 28 South Franklin-st.

E—ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS; ...miles from Chicago, in town of 1,... ...invoice about $5,... and is paying... ...sh if remainder is well secured. Ad... ...e office.

...-AFTER TWELVE YEARS IN ...d wishing to retire—having accumu... ...ive—now wish to dispose of my in... ...ness paying good profits; a live man ...ital and willing to investigate. Ad... ...e office.

...NO. 1 CASH BUSINESS, PROP... ...sure; cash required $2,000 to $3,000; ...gation. Business adapted to man and ...oman with some help. Only princi... ...no agents. Address for five days ...

...—FOR $700—THE HAVERLY ...r-stand. Profits $200 monthly if ...eaving the city.

...-STOCK GROCERIES IN FISH ...ock and fixtures will invoice about ...rooms 825. P 73, Tribune office.

...-STOCK OF GROCERIES ON ...fine location: rent $25; stock and fix... ...Tribune office.

...COAL YARD; CENTRAL LO... ...stand; good steady business; horses, ...c.; $1,000. P 72, Tribune office.

...GROCERY STOCK AND MEAT... ...orth Side; fine location; will invoice ...1, Tribune office.

...STOCK GROCERIES; FINE LO... ...er store, new and clean; first class. ...e.

...-RESTAURANT ON NORTH ...ation; rent $35; 16 tables; doing good ...ribune office.

...NCE — A MANUFACTURING ...monopoly; any State; investigate. ...8 State-st., Room 8.

...NSTRUCTION.

...DOW, TEACHER OF SHORT... ...m 45 Central Music-Hall.

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...OLLAND, SHORTHAND AND ...School. 51 and 53 Dearborn-st.

... INSTRUCTION IN BOOK ...ng, and shorthand, 88 La Salle-st.; ...siness college course. M. R. JOHN... ...th Field, Leiter & Co.

... DEPARTMENT CHICAGO ...50 Dearborn-st., day and evening; ... Apply to Superintendent, or ... Principal.

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...N SHORTHAND-SCHOOL—TEN ...20. Typewriting to pupils, free; is ...ath. Circulars sent on request. ...k Building, 161, and 163, HANNA

...AILBOYANTS.

...MMEND MRS. FRANKS, 24 ...st advice on love, marriage, rich... ...siness; hours 10 to 5. Call or write.

...E PROF. WARRING, MEDIUM ...REAL ASTROLOGER, AT ...22 WABASH-AV. ...e the unusual in telling the ...d future, causing speedy marriages, ...d together, and in business affairs ...e claimants. He tells to each one's ...t is the only person who can answer ...questions and uses no cards of any ...profession.

...eon or no pay, ... gentlemen, $1.

...SEHOLD GOODS.

...-FURNITURE OF A 12-ROOM ...ash-av., near Twelfth-st.; very de... ...ness purposes; lease transferable. ...ribune office.

...NG STOVE WITH A LARGE ...pe, all in the best of condition, $60 if ...u use for it; it's cheap at $80. 2253 In...

...FOR SALE.

...OUR FRAME MACHINE-SHOP ...buildings to be removed from prem... ...esburg and Ohio-sts; also 30 horse... ...and 1 car ground order. ... CLARK, RAFFEN & CO.

...TWO 2-STORY BUILDINGS TO ...r before March 1. Easy terms and ...9 West Adams-st.

...STORAGE.

...TORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, ...an Buren-st., established in 1855; ad... ...creased facilities for the storage of ... private compartments.

...OR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ...st and best in city; advances at low ... PARIS, 156 and 161 West Monroe-st.

...ING MACHINES.

...ONE WILLCOX & GIBBS AND ...ewing-machine, choice $10, at Haves... ...om 10. Take elevator.

...SCELLANEOUS.

...AND CEMENT PAVING DONE, ...floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Man... ...zion-st., Room 10.

... OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOF... ...d old roofs repaired, by J. WILKES

...IAN WITH A LITTLE MONEY ... to engage in some legitimate busi... ...6, Tribune office.

...NEW PLAIN SEAL DOLMAN, ...the sacque. Size 36 Inches deep, ...n value, 256 La Salle-st., Room 15.

...LE-BREASTED REEFER COAT ...ifth Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First ...

...2 FOR LADIES DURING CON... ...rictly private; 20 years' practice. 575 ... MIDWIFE.

...2 FOR LADIES DURING CON... ...esant and cheap. MRS. MULLER, ...wife, 242 West Monroe-st.

...20 WHICH I WOULD LIKE TO ...siness, commission or grocery, or any ... Agents need not answer this; only ...ribune office.

...SECOND-HAND SAFES ...ty styles, made for no less than $10, ...s, 168 Dearborn-st., First National ...

...PRINCE ALBERT SUITS OR ...ests—serge or satin-lined—at one... ...Mens Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., ...nk Building.

...WINGS INSTITUTION — UN... ...ends—Last call—By order of court ... all of the 7 dividends amounting to ...maining undrawn, will, after March ...pay the 8th dividend to those de... ...have drawn all of said 7 dividends. ... Receiver of The State Savings In... ...143 La Salle-st., Chicago; up-stairs. ...ceiver.

...BOARD OF TRADE MEMBER... ...exchange house and lot paying 20 ...mbrance. Address S 96, Tribune.

...A SMALL FAMILY TO JOIN ...in housekeeping; have house ele... ...in Oakland. References. Address ...ce.

...-MADE SUIT AT $15 AT MIS... ...rs, 168 Dearborn-st., First National

...FUR AND PLAIN BEAVER ... satin-lined and beautiful garment ...ell worth $25. At the Mens' Parlors, ...First National Bank Building.

...-MADE SUIT FOR $18 AT THE ...riors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1884—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BARGAINS!

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After marking our goods down to compete with our many competitors, we go clean under them by giving, for cash,

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On every garment in our establishment.

61st Semi-Annual Clearing Sale.

A GENUINE, MONSTROUS Slaughter.

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Fine Tailoring!

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And, as an incentive, NOW OFFER upward of

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At the uniform price of

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Also upward of

500 Pantaloons

At the uniform price of

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Guaranteeing satisfaction in every particular.

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Imported Fancy Colored Goods just received. Nine years' practical experience enables us to produce the best at reasonable prices.

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Superior in Fit, Finish, and Fabric.

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For a term of five or ten years the building No. 145 State-st., now occupied by C. A. Coutant & Co. Apply to JONATHAN CLARK, 21 Third-av.

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Store, cellar and basement store, 22x90. Possession at once.

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CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS. Beauty, Comfort and Economy. Require no laundrying. Clean by rubbing and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles sent free. By mail on application.

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PAYNE, OF OHIO.

After Feeding His Legislative Vassals He Makes Them a Speech,

And Congratulates Them on the "Iron-Clad Integrity of the Democrats."

The Tariff and Civil-Service Reform Bills Alluded To Mainly in General Terms.

THE BANQUET.

FEEDING HIS CATTLE.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—This morning United States Senator Henry B. Payne, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. H. B. McIntosh, Maj. Armstrong of the *Plaindealer*, Gen. H. D. Dodge, Col. W. B. Thompson, Mayor Farley, Judge Ranney, Col. Oliver H. Payne, and several other well-known Democrats arrived in the city. The afternoon was passed in the legislative halls, and tonight the Senator entertained the citizens of Columbus in a grand reception at the Neil House. At 11 o'clock about 200 invited guests, including most of the members of the General Assembly, repaired to the dining-halls of the hotel, where one of the greatest banquets ever given in the city was provided, the menu consisting of everything choice that the Standard-Oil dollars could purchase, and all declared the affair a social as well as a political success. After an hour of feasting all eyes were turned to a small table in the centre of the room, where were seated Gov. George H. Hoadly, Senator Payne, the Hon. J. H. Wade, Mayor Farley, Gen. John G. Warwick, and other prominent Democrats. The crowd was rapped to order, when Senator Payne was introduced and spoke at length.

Throughout the speech the Senator was enthusiastically applauded, and after he had finished several other gentlemen responded to toasts.

THE SPEECH.

MR. PAYNE THINKS THE SENATORSHIP WAS DUE TO NORTHERN OHIO—HIS PERSONAL CAREER.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Following is the full text of Mr. Payne's speech at the banquet:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly: You have seen fit to elect me to the highly honorable and responsible position of a member of the United States Senate. No doubt the compliment was mainly intended for the patiently-waiting, long-suffering, ever faithful and true Democrats of Northern Ohio. For the first time in the history of the State they have been recognized and honored by their brethren. In their name I meet you tonight to thank you for the noble act of justice which has been so tardily and so generously awarded to them. For myself also I have desired this social gathering that I might in person assure you of my sincere and lasting gratitude, and give you a frank expression of my views on some of the pressing issues of the day. For many years I have been a resident of the State and a colaborer in the Democratic field. In forty-nine consecutive State elections I have supported and voted none other than the Democratic ticket, and every one of those votes has been cast in a Democratic ward in the City of Cleveland. I have actively participated in twelve Presidential canvasses, in which, among other questions, the issues of the removal of the deposits by Gen. Jackson; the Independent Treasury under Van Buren; the annexation of Texas; the war with Mexico; the popular sovereignty of Stephen A. Douglas; the Lecompton Constitution of Buchanan; incipient secession in Charleston in the Civil War under Lincoln; the abolition of slavery; the resumption and maintenance of specie payments; the great fraud of 1876—were by me discussed before the people without evasion or disguise; and I am proud to declare that tonight, reviewing the past from the advanced milestone in the journey of life, there is not one of the opinions then expressed that I would recall, or change, or modify if I had the opportunity. This is all I care to say in vindication of the orthodoxy of my political faith or of my steadfast loyalty to the Democratic party.

PROMISES.

Gentlemen, I am induced to accept this Senatorship to which you have elected me mainly by the hope and belief that in the discharge of its duties I may be useful to the State and the party. The last must be secondary to and in harmony with the first, and both must have the approbation of my conscientious convictions. I will in no case knowingly violate the Constitution or perpetrate a wrong. But to be useful the Representative must be accredited by his constituents, and that they may sustain him there must be between them and him a substantial agreement of views. As to the influence of the lobby I think you need have no apprehension. They have always deemed it expedient to give me a wide berth, and the increased rigidity that age imparts to the features will not be less repellant to their insidious approaches.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

I will now proceed to some more important questions. And first, civil service. For twenty-three years the disposition of Federal patronage has been in the hands of the Republican party. Appointments have all been made from the adherents of that party, and mostly from the class of active politicians. The Federal Judges (Supreme, Circuit, and District), with their Clerks, Marshals, Assistants, Deputies, Registers, Master Commissioners, Assignees, have been and are Republicans. The heads of departments and their subordinates through all grades down to the messenger and porter, the Sub-Treasurers, Collectors of both customs and interal revenue, Surveyors, Postmasters, letter-carriers, numbering in the aggregate more than 100,000, have been supplied from the one party, while nine-tenths of that party and the entire Democratic party have been and are now absolutely proscribed and debarred the public service. During this period money by the thousand millions has been collected and disbursed and the books kept by these partisan agents, furnishing an opportunity and a temptation for speculation, fraud, and contealment to which I should dread to expose even the ironclad integrity of Democrats. Inevitably corruption and great abuses have crept in and have been covered up; favoritism, proscription, nepotism, imbecility, and senility have obtained secure lodgment; demoralization has followed, and the public believe that a fetid mass exists, permeated with rottenness and gangrene. Now can this service be reformed, and by what process? I answer, yes; and that the process is, first, by electing a Democratic President, and that is assured the present year, unless unwisdom and madness from the gods are permitted to block the way; second, by a pitiless and radical overhauling and purging of the present service. An Augean stable cannot be cleaned with a tooth-brush. You must turn on the hose, ply the hickory broom and scrub-brush, disinfect the premises, and give them a wholesome atmosphere for decent incumbents. Then let care be taken that none but such as bear the Jeffersonian stamp of "honesty and capacity" be allowed to enter, and those only from the Democratic party until its full ratable share enter to guard and protect the public interest. If public office be a sacrifical burden, all citizens should be compelled (by conscription if need be) to share their portion. If, on the other hand, as most believe, it is a privilege and a blessing, one-half or three-fourths of the whole population should not be excluded from enjoying their just share of it. By this means reform is practicable and until accomplished no stable settlement of the question can be obtained.

THE TARIFF.

One year ago I ventured to make public some opinions in regard to the tariff, recognizing the divergence of views in the Democratic party and declaring that such divergence was the chief obstacle to the success of the party. At the State Convention in June those opinions were considered, condensed, and crystallized into what has since become well known as the "Ohio platform." It was unanimously approved by the convention. It distinctly rejects a "high tariff" or a "protective protection's sake" on the one hand, and the equally inadmissible doctrine of "free trade" or "tariff for revenue only" on the other. It sought to find a compromise basis intermediate between the two extremes, which being equitable and just would challenge the assent and concurrence of all fair-minded men and measurably remove it from the arena of partisan politics. Let me illustrate its excellence by an application to the interests of Ohio. For several decades Ohio has held the third rank in the classification of States. Until the last her main dependence for growth was in the development of her agricultural wealth. There were public lands to be entered, improved, populated, and created into new counties. There was vast tracts of valuable timber, the building of canals, facilitating transportation to market, and, later, a system of railroads increasing these facilities and expending annually in their construction many millions of money. But now these aspects are greatly changed. There are now no more lands subject to entry; there are no more new counties in reserve; the valuable timber has been marketed; the canals have ceased to be tributary; and the railroad system is practically completed. The soil has been considerably impoverished; the cereal crops are less bountiful, while the great improvement of agricultural implements, with the consolidation of small farms has greatly reduced the demand for farm-hands. Even her wool staple is in peril of severe and injurious attack. Is it not the duty of statesmanship to preview the sources of strength and growth that shall enable her to maintain the grand rank which she has hitherto held? The last census shows where those germs of strength are to be found. We have already more than 20,000 manufacturing and mechanical industries in which—included in great part by Congressional statutes—$200,000,000 of capital are invested, 160,000 hands are employed, receiving annually in wages $60,000,000. Two hundred and fifteen millions of material are used, and the manufactured product is $348,000,000 in value. More than 20 per cent of her population find their employment and livelihood in these industries. Iron ore and coal and other raw material are simply inexhaustible; her people are educated, industrious, and enterprising; and there is no reason why a thousand other home industries should, not spring up and flourish in our towns and villages as they have sprung up and are flourishing in the towns and villages of New England. This will assuredly be the result if only Congress will let us alone. We ask no high rates or special protection that favor monopolies, but we ask and demand stability and exemption from agitation. Let the law of March last have a fair trial, and as resulting statistics disclose errors and inequalities they can and should be remedied; already our farmers are making a loud and just demand for the restoration of the duty on wool. See how admirably the Ohio platform supplies the satisfactory solution of this economic problem. It reads: "We favor a tariff for revenue (no resort to direct taxation of the voluntary contributions of States) "limited to the the necessities of the Government"—(negativing the idea of protection for protection only), "economically administered"—(not $250,000,000, or $400,000,000 as under Republican administration of extravagance and waste, but $220,000,000, or $275,000,000 under the plain but frugal and efficient rule of the Democratic party), "and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation for labor, and not to create and foster monopolies." No fair criticism can question the justness and soundness of the policy here outlined. The man who would place wool and all other dutiable goods on the "free list" and resort to direct taxes for revenue, and thereby destroy these home industries and dismiss this army of labor hands to idleness and want, or drive them into exile from the State, is not a wise or beneficent friend of the people. This platform then, in my judgment, is the fairest and wisest that has ever been presented for public consideration. I here declare it as my deliberate conviction that we, adhering to this platform, will carry the State at both the October and the November elections. I am gratified that the workingmen, consolidating themselves into labor organizations and better understanding the relations of capital to labor, have almost universally accepted the declarations of this platform, and can no longer be deceived by the specious argument of the so-called free-trader; nor can they be placed in antagonism to us by the selfish appeals or threats of aggregate capital that has grown to unsafe proportions under the baneful influence of a too high protective tariff. My own position is definitly taken. I adopt the Ohio platform in letter and spirit, and with the party I stand on it squarely and perpendicularly.

There is a broad line of demarkation, extending from the equator to the Arctic distinctly separating our citizens and interests from the interests of England. Succeeding or failing, standing or falling, I will succeed or fail, stand or fall on the American side of that line, and there in all cases will my voice and my vote be found. We had a partial test of this tariff policy in the late canvass which resulted in the most complete and magnificent victory ever won by our party. It has borne luscious fruits. Columbus was never wreathed in such joyous smiles as today. The contentments are all in the keeping of our friends. We have asserted our power and have placed on the bench lawyers eminent for their learning and their integrity. We have once more a Democratic Governor, who in all the accomplishments for the office, in talents, and in culture, and spotless purity of character is not surpassed by any of the Governors of the thirty-eight States of the Union.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

And what shall I say of this Democratic Legislature but that the high character and intelligence of its members give confidence that their actions will be governed by wisdom and prudence and furnish the gratifying assurance that positive progressive legislation, modified by a reasonable conservatism, guarded by a free and frank interchange of views, will result in the enactment of laws, equal and just in their character, that will make this session memorable for its regard for personal liberty and care for the rights of individual citizenship. And I anticipate with confidence such results from the Democratic administration that the public will not soon desire a change.

"MY POLICY."

Reverting again to Senatorial duty, I am inclined to accept the word "encourage" as the keynote to most questions of public policy in regard to the fuller development of our agricultural interests, to coast defenses, river and harbor improvements, including the Mississippi River, the recovery and advancement of the mercantile marine, the negotiation of commercial treaties, especially with Mexico and Central and South America, opening the markets of these countries to the products of our manufactories, educating the people, especially the illiterate colored, 75 per cent of whom in some of the States can neither read nor write. Why not to the utmost verge of constitutional authority "encourage" each one of these by liberal appropriation? No American right or interest should be treated with indifference, much less in an unfriendly spirit.

But I have detained you too long. I have said sufficient, I trust, to indicate the line of policy I shall pursue if permitted by a kind Providence to enter upon the duties of the high office which you have conferred upon me. Gentlemen, I ask you all to join me in a sentiment, "The health of the members of the General Assembly of Ohio."

THE PRESIDENTIAL BEE.

HOW IT GAINED LODGMENT IN PAYNE'S BONNET.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—What appears to be trustworthy information from inner circles indicates that there is no foundation for the report so glibly circulated by Payne's friends to the effect that Tilden will support him for the Presidential nomination next summer. The vote of New York was cast for Payne in the St. Louis Convention of 1876 for the purpose of breaking Thurman's strength. It had that effect, and Thurman has fully appreciated it ever since. The memory of '76 was behind Thurman when he penned his card against Payne at Columbus last week. The Payne men here in Cleveland have been talking about their man for President ever since that complimentary vote was cast at St. Louis. Tilden has had a falling out lately with Whitney, Payne's son-in-law, who formerly knew all the Tilden secrets, and will have nothing to do with the crowd any longer. If there is any one thing Tilden enjoys it is to see his name in the newspapers. His friends say he will lie low for a while until this Senatorial flurry is over, and then the bureau puffing will begin again and continue assiduously till the nominating convention meets.

The Payne banquet which was held tonight in Columbus for the purpose of formally inaugurating his boom was far from a success. It was found impossible to invite many save the members of the Legislature, and if it had been confined exclusively to said members there would have been little trouble. But prominent Northern Ohio Democrats find it hard to understand why A. P. Winslow and W. W. Armstrong should be specially invited and others left at home. The same state of feeling is said to exist in Cincinnati, and from a like reason. Another banquet may be necessary to do away with the bad feeling resulting from this one. GARY.

WHY HE WAS ELECTED.

SOME MEMBERS WERE BOUGHT AND OTHERS WISHED TO GET RID OF THE COPPERHEADS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—A very prominent and well-informed Ohio Republican who is personally acquainted with nearly all the Democratic members in both Houses of the Ohio Legislature, said today that a careful analysis by him of the votes cast in the recent Senatorial caucus which nominated Henry B. Payne convinced him that, while a good deal of money and other corrupt influences were exerted in behalf of the Standard Oil candidate, it is likewise true that the young Democracy in Ohio had determined to slaughter the old Copperhead leaders. They remember that in 1861 Allen G. Thurman, in a Democratic Convention, drew up a resolution declaring that any forces sent by the General Government to coerce the South would have to pass over the bodies of 250,000 Ohio Democrats before they reached the Kentucky border. They also remembered that during the War Pendleton was a bitter Copperhead of the Vallandigham type, and year after year since the War they have been taught more clearly to realize that until the Democratic party in Ohio got rid of the old Copperhead baggage and leaders it could never expect to gain the confidence and respect of the younger generation of voters. The same Republican said in regard to the use of money that if a resolution of investigation is proposed and an honest and thorough inquiry is made, he had do doubt it will show that money was used in large sums to obtain votes for Payne. In one case, he says, he has no doubt that $2,500 was paid for a single vote, and he has information which he regards as pretty trustworthy that in another case $4,000 was paid for a vote. At least twenty members of the Legislature, he says, who are under obligations to Pendleton for money furnished by him to aid them in securing their election were no doubt over to the support of Payne, and voted for him in caucus. This Republican thinks that an irrepressible conflict in the Democratic party in Ohio has begun, and that while Pendleton and Thurman will die hard, die they must.

PENDLETON.

WHY JONNY OPPOSED GENTLEMAN GEORGE.

Dispatch to the Boston *Globe:* Washington McLean, who was the manager of Democratic politics in Ohio many years, took a fancy to Pendleton during the War and brought him forward, first for the Vice-Presidency and next for the Presidency. In 1864 Pendleton ran behind McClellan and was defeated. In 1868 McLean made all the preparations to run him for President, and some other Ohio Democrats, like Vallandigham, took offense, while Hendricks, from Indiana, cut under Pendleton. I have understood that at that time Pendleton got on an untimely spree at Cincinnati and did not come on to New York to manage his own case; but on one occasion he wanted to talk to the elder McLean, and went to the office of his son to be at the telegraph wire. He did not desire Charles Wooley, a character about Cincinnati, who was always botching somebody's interests, to know what he was saying to Mr. McLean, and so the conversation took place early in the morning. The telegraph bill was about $90, a considerable one for those days, when newspapers thought it was a great matter to send a single column by wire. Instead of paying his bill, Mr. Pendleton let young McLean pay it. The young man was just about entering upon newspaper life at that time and was barely of age. His father had sold him the weekly edition of the *Enquirer*, and he was ardent to pay for it and be out of debt. He paid the bill, but thought to himself that Mr. Pendleton was a mean fellow.

Time passed along and young McLean bought the daily *Enquirer* from his father, going into debt for it. Mr. Pendleton did not extend the hand of fellowship to him, but slunk around the lower part of his office, taking his writers out to lunch and to talk. Irritation grew into resentment, and this to hostility, and Mr. Pendleton had hardly got into the Senate when it was seen that he meant to cut out a campaign of his own and be regarded as the Aristides of that body. Pendleton thought it would be an easy matter to defeat the young man, whose father meantime kept aloof from the conflict; but young McLean, who is now only about 33 years old, soon demonstrated that he was the superior politician, and captured, first the State convention, next the City of Cincinnati, finally the State Committee, and in one round in the caucus wiped Mr. Pendleton out.

STANDARD OIL.

Another Witness Before the Legislative Investigating Committee Who Had Nothing to Tell.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The legislative committee to investigate the Standard Oil Company in regard to the charge made by F. B. Gowen that certain important evidence had been suppressed from the State at the time of the trial of the case to recover $3,000,000 taxes claimed by the State from the Standard, held a meeting this evening at the St. James Hotel, and examined David Kirk, an old oil operator. He was examined as to his residence, his business, and his acquaintance with E. G. Patterson, who, it was said, suppressed the evidence. He said he had known Patterson for twenty years, but did not know positively the character of his business, but thought he was a speculator. Patterson was a member of the Producers' Union at Titusville, and his duties were to visit Harrisburg and Washington and secure legislation favorable to the producers. He was regarded as the leading fighter in the union. Witness had no knowledge that Patterson had been engaged by the State to procure evidence for use in the Standard tax case. He never had any conversation with him on the subject, nor did he possess any knowledge that Patterson had suppressed evidence which would have benefited the State in the trial of the case. He did not know that the Standard had caused the suppression of any evidence. He knew nothing himself that would benefit the committee in the promotion of its investigation. Mr. Kirk said he was familiar with the tax laws of the State, and he regarded the amount of taxes recovered from the Standard as decided by the courts as sufficient. He thought, as an old operator familiar with the working of the Standard, that the decision of the Supreme Court was just and equitable. He would regard it as a serious misfortune to the State and to the people that foreign buyers should be compelled to pay a tax on their purchases of our home commodities.

The committee adjourned to meet at Philadelphia at the call of the Chairman.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL.

The President of the Road Trades Off a Large Block of Bonds at an Apparently Low Price.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Kentucky Central Railroad bonds, which three days ago were selling at 86, were offered today in small lots at 73. Briggs Cunningham, the President of the road, yesterday exchanged a lot of these bonds of the par value of $100,000 for a piece of Race street property which sold a year ago for $40,000. Good judges say the property is now worth about $50,000, which shows the value of the bonds in large lots is estimated by the President of the road at 50 cents on the dollar. It is said the intention of the local holders of the Kentucky Central securities has been to complete the Livingston extension, which will connect the road with the East Tennessee & Georgia, and then sell the property at a good price to that company. To this plan Mr. Huntington, who holds 51 per cent of the stock, has refused to consent, and as more money will be needed to complete the extension, there is a sudden disposition to unload. The man to whom President Cunningham exchanged his bonds for real estate is E. L. Harper, a heavy iron manufacturer, who is reported on Third street to have also purchased $400,000 worth of Mr. Cunningham's stock at 25 cents on the dollar. The belief is that Mr. Harper is buying the securities of the road with the expectation of becoming its President. The bonds of the road, of which there are $6,600,000 out, were sold to a syndicate a year and a half ago, $4,000,000 being taken at 66½ and the balance a little later at 94.

A NEW CONFIDENCE GAME.

It Was Successfully Worked on a Man from Michigan.

ATCHISON, Kas., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—James Field and wife, from Grand Rapids, Mich., arrived at the Union Depot in Atchison by the Rock Island today, and tell of a new confidence game. A few weeks ago Field became acquainted with a man named Morton, who claimed to own a valuable claim in Phillips County, Kansas, which he offered to sell for $300. He told a probable and captivating story about having lived on it four years, its desirability, etc., and, to show that he was perfectly honest in the matter, Morton offered to accompany him to Kansas. Field paid him the money and the three started for Atchison. This morning at Cameron Junction Morton managed to give them the slip, and Field and his wife are now in Atchison with very little money. Mrs. Field advised her husband against the step, and is very miserable because of the misfortune which has overtaken them. Morton's trunk is in the baggage-room at the Union Depot, and it is hoped to find him when he sends for it. Field succeeded in stopping his goods at the Central Branch freight-depot.

COLLEGE TROUBLES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—A solution of the troubles at Union College has probably been found in the election of President Eliphalet Nott Potter as President of Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y. Although Dr. Potter has not given an answer to the committee of trustees of the Hobart who tendered him the position, there are good grounds for believing that he will accept the place. If he should accept the Presidency of Hobart College there will be a spirited contest over the election of his successor at Union College. Among the candidates mentioned are Dr. David Murray, Secretary of the Board of Regents, and Professors Alexander and Webster, of Union College.

AMERICA'S PET.

In the Form of Pork It Has Been Grossly Insulted by France and Germany.

The Trouble Was that Those Nations Were Jealous—Retaliation the Only Politic Recourse.

Text of the Bill Agreed Upon in Committee for Presentation to Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

TEXT OF THE BILL AGREED UPON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The Sub-Committee of the House Commerce Committee, consisting of Congressmen Davis of Chicago, Long of Massachusetts, and Clardy of Missouri, has agreed upon a bill providing for retaliation against those countries which prohibit the importation of American meat products. The text of the bill is subjoined. The sub-committee is unanimous, although the conclusion was not reached without much deliberation. One of the members of the sub-committee, for instance, was opposed to giving the President too much discretion, and a more conservative sentiment in the House generally has been developed upon the question within the last few days, so that the Western members of the sub-committee were compelled to be less aggressive on the subject of retaliation than they desired to be. Congressman Davis, for instance, could not get a more pronounced bill than the one here submitted. The bill will be presented to the full Commerce Committee tomorrow morning, with the expectation that it will be agreed upon. Chairman Reagan, who has examined it, is now disposed to favor it. The purpose is, if the committee shall tomorrow agree to it, to report it for passage in the House Monday under suspension of the rules, that being the day when committees can be called for that purpose.

The text of the bill is as follows:

A BILL to prohibit the importation from certain countries of goods and products deleterious to the public health.

WHEREAS, The Governments of the Empire of Germany and the Republic of France have prohibited the importation in their respective States of the swine product of the United States upon the assumption that they were deleterious to the public health; and

WHEREAS, The Imperial Government of Germany has declined a friendly invitation extended by this Government to send experts to the United States to inquire whether the use of these products was dangerous to the public health; and

WHEREAS, Said acts of said Government not only discriminate against the products of the United States, but, without warrant by investigation or public belief, brand the said product as an unwholesome and unhealthy article of diet:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the importation of goods and products injurious to the public health from the same shall be prohibited, and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to issue a proclamation enforcing this law as to such goods and products, which, upon the advice of competent experts, he shall hold to be injurious to public health, and from the countries that upon the same grounds prohibit the importation of any goods or products of the United States; said proclamation to take effect thirty days from the date thereof.

AMERICAN PORK.

HERMANN RASTER COMES TO THE DEFENSE OF THE HOG—RETALIATION RECOMMENDED.

"I am decidedly for retaliation," said Mr. Hermann Raster, of the *Staats-Zeitung*, when a reporter approached him on the subject of the American hog, "and am astonished to see that some people are inclined to be mealy-mouthed about it. I saw what was coming two years ago, and advised then that any attempt at excluding American pork from any market should be met by retaliation, and I think matters would be different today had my warning been heeded."

"Will not the adoption of retaliatory measures now bring everything in good shape again?"

"To some extent it will, but it does not alter the fact that the Government of the United States permitted itself to be insulted and even invited the insult through lack of manliness and strength in its dealings with foreign Powers. A decided stand two years ago would have prevented France as well as Germany from prohibiting the importation of American pork."

THEY ARE JEALOUS.

"What was in your opinion the real motive of the French and German Governments in prohibiting American pork?"

"Nothing else but the fact that the balance of trade with America turned against these countries, and the consequent jealousy of America as a commercial nation. While our exports increased our imports of staple goods decreased on account of the growth of our domestic industries, and we had to be crippled somewhere. You remember how England got jealous of our prosperity and of the enterprise of our stock-raisers several years ago, and how she adopted sanitary measures regarding our beef and cattle trade amounting almost to a prohibition of the importation of live cattle from America to England. It was no prohibition, however, but only a regulation, and we had to submit. At the same time, had our Department of State possessed more spunk and aggressive courage, it might have forced the British Government to be less discriminating against our cattle trade. Just about that time the official press of France and Germany began to teem with reports of the alleged unwholesomeness of American pork. Had the Governments of these countries been sincere and admitted that they only wanted to treat American products as we treat under our protective tariff those of other countries, and had placed a large duty on pork, that would have been hard on us, but nevertheless defensible on general principles. It would have made anything like retaliation on our part impossible, because it would have been nothing but retaliation on their part. But I doubt very much whether the legislative bodies would have consented to such a step, as the people demand cheap food and need large importations to keep their markets supplied, and as existing treaties made a discrimination against the products of the American soil impossible, as far as customs regulations are concerned. But an absolute prohibition for sanitary reasons was within the power of the executive bodies and no violation of the commercial treaties.

ONLY AN EXCUSE.

"The Governments then seized upon reports of trichiniasis, and, although it has never been proven that this newly-invented disease was propagated in either France or Germany by American pork, evidence to that effect was manufactured and made the basis of the prohibitory decrees now in force. As far as sanitary reasons are concerned, I can claim, from a careful study of the foreign daily papers, that the United States has far more ground to exclude French and German wines and German hosiery than ever existed for the exclusion of American pork. Nor has the German Government been so very anxious to conceal its malicious purpose—namely: to strike a blow at one of the most important American industries in the ordinance following the decree of prohibition. For not only is the importation of pork raised in America prohibited, but also the passage of American pork through Germany is included in the prohibition, forcing Switzerland to import her pork by way of Italy at considerably increased cost, and it is besides provided that no pork can be bought for German markets from any dealer who handles American pork."

AMERICAN INDIFFERENCE.

"What is your explanation of the seeming indifference with which the prohibition was received at first by the Americans most interested?"

"Ignorance of European matters and of the power of European Governments. I had, for instance, Armour interviewed at the time, and he said the German export did not amount to much, anyway, as nearly all the meats sent to the European Continent went to Belgium. He has found out since that Antwerp is far more of a German than a Belgian port, and that the prohibition has put an almost complete stop to the shipments to Antwerp, notwithstanding the fact that the Netherlands do admit American pork."

RETALIATION WILL WIN.

"Will retaliation bring about the raising of the embargo?"

"It certainly will. France cannot stand the loss of trade the exclusion of French wines from our market would cause her. In fact, I believe this exclusion might lead to an overthrow of the present French Government, which is now already threatened on account of the waning prosperity of France. As far as Germany is concerned, the exclusion by us of German wines would thoroughly arouse the Rhenish Provinces, which are already very much dissatisfied, because they were the largest consumers of American pork, while the prohibition of German hosiery would be mostly felt in the very districts where Socialism has its strongest hold. This the French and German Governments know very well, and for that reason they will reconsider their action the moment they see the United States means to retaliate. For this reason I am at present for retaliation, as expressed in the bill introduced by Congressman Townshend, and I regret any attempt to justify the action against the American hog. It was simply an insult which must be resented and apologized for before we can talk about anything else. Afterwards it will be time to discuss sanitary measures with regard to the pork trade if such are necessary.

A RIGID INSPECTION.

"I do not believe in the reckless way in which American exporters are going on. A rigid inspection of all our products intended for shipment is certainly necessary to preserve respect for our trade-marks, and I have always advocated it. But that has nothing to do with absolute prohibition, which was unwarranted, and was meant as a blow at our commercial prosperity and as an insult to our country. We must answer this in like manner, by absolute prohibition, or we shall not be worthy to be counted among the mighty nations of the earth. I always had a good opinion of President Arthur until he, at the request of Frelinghuysen, withdrew the threat of retaliation against France and Germany from his last message. It was a cowardly act and unworthy of the head of the American Republic."

THE DOMINION.

The Opening of Parliament—Lansdowne's Speech—A Train Loaded with Legislators.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The second session of the Fifth Parliament of Canada was duly opened today with the usual pomp and ceremony. The Marquis of Lansdowne created a favorable impression in his delivery of the speech from the throne. He has a rich, full voice, and was distinctly heard in all parts of the Senate Chamber. The only portion of the speech worthy of special comment was that having reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was expected that the Government guarantee would enable the company to dispose of its stock to raise money sufficient to complete the construction of the road at an early day. "A combination of unfavorable circumstances," so his Excellency states, "has prevented the fulfillment of this expectation, and it is only too evident that Parliament will be again asked to supplement the enormous subsidies already granted to the company." This paragraph of the speech is the principal topic of conversation in the lobbies tonight, and considerable uneasiness is felt in regard thereto.

A TRAIN DERAILED.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—As the Grand Tr

the United States has endeavored to nullify the effect of a unanimous resolution of the House of Representatives by representations reflecting on the honor and integrity of its members or otherwise interfered with its affairs.

Probably a more singular resolution was never drawn for presentation to the American Congress. The proposition that the Committee on Foreign Affairs should investigate a Minister from Great Britain in regard to the performance of his duty to his own Government is supremely original. It shows the desire of the Irishmen to ignore Hewitt and twist the tail of the British lion. Mr. Brumm expects to offer the resolution next Monday.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

PASSAGE OF THE LEVEE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—By a vote of 215 to 84 the House decided to give $1,000,000 for the building and repairing of levees on the Lower Mississippi River, with the avowed object of protecting the plantations belonging to individuals. This purpose was not sought to be concealed or disguised by the Southwestern advocates of the bill. They resisted the adoption of Mr. Hiscock's amendment, which proposed to place the expenditure of the present appropriation under the law passed last year, for the sole reason that the Mississippi River Commission would be, under that amendment, debarred from using the money to mend breaks in the levees below the mouth of the Red River and between that river and Vicksburg. The affirmative vote on the final passage of the bill was made of 159 Democrats and 56 Republicans, and the negative vote of 51 Republicans and 15 Democrats, the latter being mainly from the Eastern States. All the Massachusetts Democrats voted in the negative, as did all the Pennsylvania Democrats except three or four. Last night Mr. Hiscock's amendment was rejected on a vote by tellers by only six majority. Today on a recorded vote it was rejected by forty-five majority. Only thirty-four Democrats voted for it, and among them were no votes from the Solid South except those of Messrs. Bennett, of North Carolina, and Warner, of Tennessee. A considerable number of Democrats and a good many Republicans who yesterday voted for the proposition today voted the other way or dodged.

An examination of the roll-call discloses the fact that nearly all these men want liberal appropriations for internal improvements in their States or districts, and they dared not resist any proposition supported by the River and Harbor Committee. They simply voted under duress.

THE ICY NORTH.

FOR GREELY'S RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The President transmitted to Congress today the communication of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, setting forth the necessity of another expedition to Smith's Sound for the relief of the Greely party, and a special message recommending an immediate appropriation for the purpose. Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler, in their letter to the President, state that the relief board recommend the purchase and fitting out of two steam whalers to leave New York May 1 and reach Upernavik about May 20. A smaller advance ship which may take greater risks is also suggested. In his message transmitted the President says:

In the plans for the relief of this party as arranged with Lieut. Greely, it was contemplated that an effort be made to communicate with him and furnish him any needed assistance in 1883 and again in 1883. Subsequently legislation was enacted which required the expedition of 1883 to bring the party home. It was part of the arrangement that if communication could not be made with him before September, 1883, he should abandon the station at Lady Franklin Bay not later than the above-mentioned date and proceed southward, and he would find a well supplied relief-station at the entrance to Smith's Sound, a point where it would not be difficult to reach him during a part of each year. The expeditions of 1882 and 1883 were sent, but neither of them was able to communicate with Greely, and the last one failed to accomplish any part of its object beyond leaving a very small quantity of stores in the neighborhood of the entrance to Smith's Sound. The situation of Lieut. Greely and his party under these circumstances is one of great peril, and in presenting the preliminary views of the board appointed by me to take into consideration the expedition for their relief, I urgently recommend prompt action by Congress to enable the recommendations of the Secretaries of War and the Navy to be carried out without delay.

THE JEANNETTE VICTIMS.

Secretary Chandler has written a letter to Commodore Upshur, commanding the New York Navy-Yard, in regard to the reception of the remains of Lieutenant-Commander De Long and others of the ill-fated Jeannette, which are expected to reach New York about the 15th prox. The Secretary says:

In order that suitable respect to the memory of the deceased be officially shown I have requested you to take such steps as are proper to an appropriate reception of the remains on their arrival in New York and transportation from the steamer with an escort through the streets of that city to the Brooklyn bridge, and over the same to the station under your command, where you will cause the remains to be deposited until further instructions are received from this department. In addition to the officers you may select others will be ordered by the department to report to you for the purpose of taking part in the reception. Such societies or organizations as desire to participate in the reception will be at liberty to do so, and you are authorized to make known the fact on application to you for that purpose, that proper places in the procession under your direction may be assigned them. The department will make suitable arrangements for the final interment of the deceased whose remains are not taken charge of by relatives or friends, and it is expected the Naval Cemetery at Annapolis, Md., will be selected for that purpose.

A RAILROAD CASE.

KANSAS VS. THE UNION PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The case of the State of Kansas against the Union Pacific Railroad, whereby it is sought to deprive the Kansas Pacific Railroad, a branch, of all the rights, privileges, and franchises extended it by that State, has been advanced upon the calendar, and oral arguments will be heard the 28th inst. A. L. Williams, who has been here for several days, succeeded in having the case advanced, the Judges deeming it one of the most important that has ever come before the court. The officials of the court did not think it could be done, and were much surprised at the new departure on the part of the court. One thousand dollars was required as security from the railroad for the costs of printing the transcript alone, the fund for such purposes being exhausted. Fourteen million dollars in property is involved, and the United States Government is largely interested. The offices of the company have never been in Kansas, and were therefore not removed from the State, which fact destroys the ground that in that respect the case is a parallel one to that of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé mandamus case, when that road was compelled to retain its offices at Topeka. United States District-Attorney Hallowell, of Kansas, will participate in the argument, as will Gen. Swain, attorney for the Government Directors, Judge Dillon of the Union Pacific, A. J. Poppleton of Omaha, and A. L. Williams of Kansas. The latter and Judge Dillon will be heard for the company.

SOCIETY.

RECEPTIONS—A DINNER AT SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN'S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Among the Senatorial receptions today the Illinois ladies were notable for the charm they imparted to their homes. Mrs. Logan's parlors were thronged from 2 to 6, and she was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Tucker, and her young friend, Miss Hart. She wore a rich toilet of black velvet, brocaded in silver, made over a jupon of grebe gray velvet, heavily embroidered in jet. At her square corsage she wore a bouquet of smilax and fresh field daisies, the greeting of a friend who could not be present. Mrs. Tucker wore a handsome gown of black satin rhadame trimmed with jet, and Miss Hart a combination of buff and cardinal surah. She is a wonderfully pretty girl, having a clear, exquisitely-tinted complexion, golden hair, and large brown eyes. She is from Hillsboro, near Cincinnati, and is spending the winter here.

Mrs. Joslyn and Mrs. Cullom received together at Willard's, and were assisted in their duties by Miss Cullom and Mrs. Groome, the wife of the Senator from Maryland. Mrs. Joslyn's gown was one of the special toilets of the day. It was a dove-gray satin, trimmed with panels of iridescent passementeries and a Marie Stuart ruff lined with cardinal satin and edged with seed pearls. Mrs. Cullom wore beech brown, with rare lace, and Miss Cullom and Mrs. Groome wore, respectively, pale canary and cardinal.

Mrs. Wood's reception was the brilliant social feature of the evening. She was assisted in receiving by the Justice, her daughter, Miss Woods, and her young cousins, the Misses Robins and Miss Warner. It is one of the most charming homes in Washington. The toilets worn on the occasion were of unusual elegance, and noticeable among them were those of Mrs. Miller, a white brocade, trimmed with passementeries of pale blue jet; Mrs. Hildrup's, a cream satin embroidered in silver, crystal, and white jet, and richly trimmed with pointe; Miss Sherrill's, a pale blue crêpe abundantly trimmed with lace and pale blue jet, passementerie, and fringes; Mrs. Dolph's, a white brocade, with trimmings of gold pompons; Mrs. MacArthur's, a cream satin covered with flounces of pointe and accented with touches of cardinal satin (her jewels, amethysts and diamonds, were the handsomest in the room); Mrs. Goddard's, a white satin brocaded in old gold and superbly trimmed with pointe; Mrs. Butler's, a white moire, brocaded in roses. The supper was a very pretty one and included in its menu lobster and chicken salads, croquettes, ices, cream, the omnipresent punch, and coffee. The room was open all evening, and the table was as abundantly supplied at the close as at the beginning. Among those present were: The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mme. Preston, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Waite, Justice and Mrs. Blatchford, Justice Gray, Judge Lawrence, Mrs. and Miss Miller, Senator and Mrs. Dolph, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard of Texas, Mrs. Hildrup, Mr. and Miss Gresham, Miss Schenck and her cousin Miss Irwin of Ohio, Miss Sherrill, Dr. and Mrs. Goldsborough, the Hon. and Mrs. Alley, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, Judge and Mrs. Bartley (the latter a sister of the late Prof. Espy of Ohio), the Chinese Minister and his interpreter, the Japanese Minister, Mr. Saurin of the English Legation, Justice Harlan, Mr. Peter Parker, Lieut. Lemly, Judge and Mrs. MacArthur.

Secretary Frelinghuysen gave one of a series of banquets tonight at his residence on I street. Covers were laid for twenty. There were very elaborate floral decorations and some remarkable ect pieces. The guests were seated in the following order: President Arthur and Mrs. McElroy, Mr. Edmunds and Mrs. Craig Wadsworth, Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle, Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Secretary and Mrs. Chandler, Secretary and Mrs. Teller, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Gresham, Attorney-General and Mrs. Brewster, Mr. George Bancroft, and Admiral Porter and Miss Pendleton.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE ELGIN POST-OFFICE FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The President nominated to the Senate this afternoon W. F. Hunter to be Postmaster at Elgin. This is the selection of Representative Ellwood, who, after giving the subject the most careful consideration and after the rival candidates had declined to submit themselves to the suffrages of the city, decided to select for the place a young man who has been the architect of his own fortune. The nomination was made sooner than was expected, as a committee to urge the appointment of Hintz, the most prominent rival candidate, is reported to be now on the way to Washington. The President made no question as to the appointment, but immediately acted upon the suggestion of Congressman Ellwood.

SPRINGER'S INVESTIGATION.

All the papers relating to the examinations made by the special agents of the Department of Justice into the accounts of Marshals have been transferred to Mr. Springer's committee. They contain little, so far as they have been examined, that is new, but set forth in great detail the charges the outlines of which have already been printed. No special examiner visited Illinois, but any of the Northwestern States, as no charges of irregularity in the accounts of Marshals in that locality have been made.

GOLD AND SILVER CERTIFICATES.

The amount of gold certificates issued the last six months of 1882 and the whole of 1883 is $107,060,000, and of silver certificates from Jan. 1, 1883, to Dec. 31, 1883, $119,740,000.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The National Bankrupt Convention has decided to favor the passage of the Lowell bill.

COST OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Chandler has reported to the Senate that there were ninety-two vessels on the naval register in November, 1883. Of these twenty were built prior to the Rebellion, thirty-one during the War, and fifty-seven since the close of hostilities. The original cost of the ninety-two vessels was $40,796,612, and repairs $41,200,822—a total cost of $81,997,435.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

STILL DISCUSSED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The Senate has spent another day in the consideration of the Mexican treaty. There are conflicting opinions as to the probable result. One report is that there are sixteen Senators who are determined to defeat it at all hazards, to the extent even of talking it to death. It is not the custom, however, to resort to such practices in the Senate, and the talking thus far has by no means been confined to the opponents of the treaty. One of the advocates of it, on the contrary, has been credited with having made a two days' speech in its favor. The speeches are said to be of a high order, but unfortunately they will be lost to the world unless they have been reduced to writing by the Senators themselves, as the injunction of secresy shall hereafter be removed. No official reporter is permitted to be present. One of the leading supporters of the treaty predicts tonight that it will be ratified before the Senate shall adjourn tomorrow. Another friend of the treaty says that it has a large majority, but that it will fail to receive the necessary two-thirds.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

MR. WILSON'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, introduced in the Senate a bill to establish a Board of Inter-State Commerce. It provides that a Board of Commissioners be appointed by the President as a bureau of the Department of the Interior, the Commissioners to be five in number, for terms of two, four, six, eight, and ten years respectively, the successor of each to hold office for ten years. One of such Commissioners shall be experienced in law, one in civil engineering, one in the management of railways, one in agricultural industry, and one in manufacturing industry. The salary of each Commissioner shall be $7,000. The duties of the board shall be the consideration and investigation of all questions relating to commerce between the States or between the United States and foreign countries, especially the matter of transportation, as far as necessary, to establish a just system of regulation and government for the same, to make a report to Congress not later than the 21st of December, together with the draft of a bill embodying a just and comprehensive code for the regulation of transportation among the States, which shall embrace provisions fixing both the maximum and minimum rates and the preservation of free competition within the limits so fixed; for the prohibition of discriminations of every kind whatsoever and for applying the same principles of charge to all persons and corporations alike; for the preservation and enforcement of the right of shippers to select lines and parts of lines over which shipments shall pass. Whenever in the judgment of the board it shall appear that any transportation company has violated the provisions of the law it shall give the company notice in writing, and if, after notice, the violation shall continue, it shall forthwith present the facts to the Attorney-General, who shall institute proceedings against the company as authorized by law. The bill prohibits discrimination by transportation companies against any shipper, and provides a penalty of not less than $1,000 for each offense, to be recovered by action, on the information of any party having knowledge of the facts, which action shall be brought in the United States Court of any district where the company may have an agent or place of business. One-half the penalty recovered shall go to the party damaged by the alleged violation of the law.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S HEALTH.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE SEEMINGLY WORN OUT—EXPLANATIONS OFFERED BY FRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special to *News* (Arthur organ).]—President Arthur's health has been for some time a subject of conversation among public men. There has been a marked falling off in his physical condition within the last six months. When Mr. Arthur went into the White House he was a florid-looking gentleman, with a fresh, wholesome complexion. Now he has lost all of his color, and his complexion is a grayish sallow, while there is a tired look in his eyes, which indicates inward lassitude. Some of the gossiping doctors say that the change was owing to organic troubles. Dr. Baxter, of the army, was the authority quoted for a time upon this subject, but he has denied this. There are, however, several Senators who heard him make the statement.

One of Arthur's intimate friends said today that the change in his physical condition was rather the sign of good health. Up to a year ago he was a free liver, and enjoyed as few men do the luxuries of a bountiful dinner table. Last spring he began dieting, and during the year has lived with great plainness. It is said that one of his favorit dinners now is a chop and a baked potato, with a bottle of ale. The result of this careful dieting has been to reduce his flesh and remove the color from his face. In other words, the palor comes from his late adoption of austere habits. There is no one in the world more sensitive upon the subject of his health than is the President. He is always at his office during the hours when he is expected to see visitors, and rarely if ever refuses to see members or Senators who call upon him during the evening.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from William Pitt Kellogg denying all the imputations against him contained in recent documents transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of the Interior relating to the transfer of the land-grant of the Texas Pacific Railroad to the Southern Pacific, and asking an investigation.

The following petitions were presented:

By Mr. Dolph, from the Chamber of Commerce at Astoria, Ore., praying for an appropriation of $500,000 for the improvement of the entrance of Columbia River.

By Messrs. Bayard, Frye, Miller (New York), and Morrill from various temperance organizations for commission on the liquor traffic and a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage.

Mr. McPherson presented a bill for the issue of circulating notes of National banking associations. It provides that upon the deposit of United States bonds bearing interest in the manner required by law any National banking association making the same will be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes not exceeding the par value of the bonds deposited: Provided, that at no time shall the total amount issued by such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in its capital stock.

At the conclusion of the morning business Mr. Garland called up the bill making an appropriation of $65,000 for compensation for the seizure by the United States Government in 1861 of the Spanish ferry-boat Nuesta Señora de Regla. Passed.

After an executive session the doors were opened. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State of Pennsylvania tendering to the United States the Marine Hospital at Erie, Pa., for a United States Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Referred.

Mr. Beach offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for all reports and papers referring to the star-route investigation made by special agents during 1881. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, reported back a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for the correspondence concerning frauds in the star routes. Adopted.

Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House the correspondence relating to the condition of things in Mexico since the proposed railroad connection with the United States. Also, in relation to the boundary line between Mexico and Guatemala. Adopted.

The regular order of business being demanded, the consideration of the bill to authorize action made yesterday by Mr. Hiscock to commit the Senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 for continuing the improvement of the Mississippi to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, with instructions to report it back with an amendment restricting the expenditure of money to the Plum Point and Lake Providence reaches, except where necessary to protect the works already begun. The motion was lost—yeas 117, nays 162.

The yeas and nays were called and the bill passed—yeas 215, nays 64. A House bill of similar title and import was laid on the table. Following is the negative vote on the passage of the bill:

[Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *Italic*, and Independents in SMALL CAPS.]

Adams (Ill.),	Harmer,	Patton,
Anderson,	Hiscock,	Perkins,
Atkinson,	Howey,	Peters,
Barr,	James,	Poland,
Bingham,	Johnson,	Ranney,
Boutelle,	Kelley,	Ray (N. Y.),
BOWEN,	Lacey,	Reed,
Brewer (N. J.),	Lawrence,	Rice,
Brewer (N. Y.),	*Le Fevre*,	Robinson (O.),
Brown (Pa.),	*Lore*,	Russell,
Brumm,	*Lowering*,	Skinner (N. Y.),
Campbell (Pa.),	McComas,	Smith,
Chace,	McKinley,	Steele,
Cole,	*Millard*,	*Storm*,
Connolly,	Miller (Pa.),	Taylor (O.),
Dingley,	Milliken,	Walt,
Eldridge,	Morey,	*Warner* (O.),
Elliott,	*Morse*,	Weaver,
Ermentrout,	*Mutchler*,	White (Ky.),
Everhart,	O'Neill (Pa.),	Whiting,
Fiedler,	Parker,	York—64.
Gedes,		

[Republicans, 43; Democrats, 15; Independent, 1.]

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IOWA'S NEW CAPITOL.

Notable Dedicatory Ceremonies at Des Moines—Gov. Sherman's Inaugural.

A Speech Reviewing the State's Progress Delivered by the Hon. J. A. Kasson.

Large Crowds Present to Witness the Proceedings—The Evening's Entertainment.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The weather did its full share in contributing to the perfect success of the program of exercises which had been prepared for the inauguration of Gov. Sherman and the dedication of the Capitol building. The sky was clear and the day as delightful as ever experienced in mid-winter. Promptly at 1:45 the procession, headed by a detachment of mounted police, a band, four companies of State militia, and carriages containing Gov. Sherman, Lieut.-Gov. Manning, the Hon. John A. Kasson, and other distinguished citizens, moved from the Kirkwood House toward the new Capitol. When the old building was reached the members of the General Assembly filed out and joined the procession, which then marched around to the east entrance, which was the place of ingress. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Kasson filed in and took their seats. The members of the two Houses occupied chairs in front of the stand.

Upon the platform sat Gov. Sherman, Lieut.-Gov. Manning, Speaker Wolf, the Hon. John A. Kasson, ex-Govs. Kirkwood, Carpenter, and Newbald, Justice Rothrock, ex-Senator Wright, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, the State officers and Capitol Commissioners, Senator B. J. Hall, Senator Henderson, Architect Hackney, the members of the Joint Committee of Arrangements, and other distinguished citizens.

The House was announced and the Inauguration ceremonies began. Bishop Hurst invoked the divine blessing. Chief-Justice Rothrock administered the oath of office to Gov. Sherman, who was then presented to the audience and delivered his inaugural address.

The Hon. John A. Kasson then delivered the dedicatory address. He said:

MR. KASSON'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OFFICERS OF STATE, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: For the people of Iowa, and especially for you, their representatives in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments, this day may well be devoted to congratulations. The people will rejoice that this great structure, now so near completion, has been erected with economy, honesty, and sound judgment, and without special taxation of the people. The money to the Plum Point and Lake Providence reaches, except where necessary to protect the works already begun. The motion was lost—yeas 117, nays 162.

The yeas and nays were called and the bill passed—yeas 215, nays 64. A House bill of similar title and import was laid on the table. Following is the negative vote on the passage of the bill:

[Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *Italic*, and Independents in SMALL CAPS.]

Adams (Ill.),	Harmer,	Patton,
Anderson,	Hiscock,	Perkins,
Atkinson,	Howey,	Peters,
Barr,	James,	Poland,
Bingham,	Johnson,	Ranney,
Boutelle,	Kelley,	Ray (N. Y.),
BOWEN,	Lacey,	Reed,
Brewer (N. J.),	Lawrence,	Rice,
Brewer (N. Y.),	*Le Fevre*,	Robinson (O.),
Brown (Pa.),	*Lore*,	Russell,
Brumm,	*Lowering*,	Skinner (N. Y.),
Campbell (Pa.),	McComas,	Smith,
Chace,	McKinley,	Steele,
Cole,	*Millard*,	*Storm*,
Connolly,	Miller (Pa.),	Taylor (O.),
Dingley,	Milliken,	Walt,
Eldridge,	Morey,	*Warner* (O.),
Elliott,	*Morse*,	Weaver,
Ermentrout,	*Mutchler*,	White (Ky.),
Everhart,	O'Neill (Pa.),	Whiting,
Fiedler,	Parker,	York—64.
Gedes,		

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reled with the girl and shot her on the impulse of the moment, and with swift reflection killed himself to avoid the consequences of his rash act, or whether he was playing with the pistol and shot her accidentally, and, filled with anguish, shot himself as soon as he saw what he had done, will probably never be known.

A "CONEY" SWINDLER.

The Attention of the St. Louis Chief Called to the "Sawdust" Racket.

The Chicago papers, with the exception of THE TRIBUNE, made leading articles out of a copy of the subjoined swindling letter, believing the epistle to have been accidentally mislaid by its writer or recipient:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 17.—[St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.]—The following letters were received at police headquarters yesterday and were placed in the hands of Detective Lawler, who, after a short investigation, discovered the true inwardness of the matter. The New York document shows the bait by which the city sharpers catch the country bumpkin who possesses an overweening desire to become a second "Coal Oil Johnnie." Instead of a brilliant "coney" which they expect to receive they usually pay heavy express charges on a box of sawdust or are lured to New York City and then victimized by adroit confidence men;

CENTRALIA, Boone Co., Mo., Jan. 14.—*To the Chief of Police*—DEAR SIR: The inclosed letter was picked up near the Wabash depot at this place this evening too late to mail. I mail it on the train tonight, thinking you was the proper person to have such documents. I remain your humble servant,

JOSEPH RODHOUSE, P.-O. Box 477.

Subjoined is the letter referred to. It was addressed to a party living in Richmond, Mo.:

NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1883.—MY OLD FRIEND: I am glad to hear from you again, and more than glad to learn that you disposed of the $30,000 in so short a time, for I told you the Western States was the best part of the country to use the goods in. I heard from C. R. He is making money fast. He was here to see me Dec. 14, and he took a big supply this time—$45,000 in ones, twos, threes, fives, tens, and twenties. He paid me $2,000 for them. I received a letter from him since, and he states that he has used $26,000 of them; so, you can see, he has made splendid profits. Now I want you to get me a few good customers who have money and send them to me, and, as true as there is a God in Heaven, I will treat them just as honorable as I have you and the parties you sent to me from 'Frisco and Missouri, and if they are true and good men who you send me all right. I don't care if they are strangers or not, if they can only keep their secrets to themselves. I will allow them the following terms, viz.:

$ 5,000 will cost	$ 300
12,000 will cost	520
15,000 will cost	675
20,000 will cost	900
30,000 will cost	1,500

We got hold of the $50 plate and had a hard time in getting it from little T., who has been working in the engraver's department, and you can depend on it he named his own price. We gave him $17,000 in gold for it, but it is the finest piece of work we ever had. From him, we have struck off from it $97,000, but they will not last long when the boys commence to use them. They equal the genuine in every respect. Inclosed you will find an article cut from the newspaper; it will prove that the counterfeit can be used in safety. Am in a big deal in poor stock. Now, I do not care to sell less than $5,000, for any person can use that amount in less than two weeks without the least danger; the rest of my customers have done it in less time. Bill King was in Chicago working there. He bought a pair of diamond earrings for $1,600; he paid for them with the stock he got from me. He also bought a splendid gold watch and chain for $800, and a good horse and carriage for $5,500, and, so help me Heaven, paid for everything with the stock he got from me. He was here Dec. 10 and got $20,000, so you can see he made a clean $5,500 in three days. He is a sharp little fellow, and says the next time he comes he will take a basket of $50,000. Now, any customer you get me tell them to address letters to me same as inclosed slip; but for God's sake don't let any one see this letter. I will keep the $37,000 for you; they will cost you $1,400, and will work a diamond that won't send my goods to any one; they must come here, as it is not safe to send, as I must use caution, as I told you when you were here last. Direct same as on the slip. Wishing you a happy and prosperous New-Year, I remain your old friend,

J. B. KANE,
45 East Houston street, New York City.

Care H. A. Jungmann's.

THE TRICK.

Following is an extract from the clipping referred to in the letter:

It is now an open secret that Government bonds and Treasury notes have been largely counterfeited, and that the counterfeit is also known and circulated. The bonds were printed and uttered from plates identical with those of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. And it is believed, though not established, that copies of the plates for silver certificates are in possession of the counterfeitery combination.

These letters are manifolded and sent broadcast throughout the country. It is the intention of the sender to have the man who receives the letter believe that he received it through mistake, and if he is of dishonest turn of mind he will bite at the golden bate thus hung out. The letter is written to an imaginary person, and if the recipient writes for more information he is lured to New York and there confidenced out of all the money in his possession. The writer is not in the counterfeiting business at all, but in the confidence business.

MRS. STONE'S BEQUESTS.

Large Sums Left to Educational and Other Institutions.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, who died in Malden, a Boston suburb, today, was one of the foremost among public benefactors. She gave for public purposes nearly $2,000,000. She received the property from her husband, the late Daniel P. Stone, once a Boston dry-goods jobbing merchant, who died also in Malden, in 1878, at the age of 80 years. Mr. Stone retired from business in 1850. It was agreed between the husband and wife, before the former's death, that the property should be distributed among educational, charitable, or benevolent institutions, causes, or objects. After the payment of the bequests provided for in her husband's will, Mrs. Stone placed the bulk of the property in the hands of three Trustees, the Rev. E. W. H. Wilcox, Philip S. Page, the junior partner in Mr. Stone's firm, and Isaac M. Cutler. These Trustees, however, were only custodians and advisers, Mrs. Stone retaining full control and equal ownership. The several beneficiaries accordingly were selected by her. The following is a list of the most important gifts:

Andover Seminary, Professorship of the Relations of Christianity to the Secular Sciences	$ 53,000
Amherst College, Stone Professorship of Biology	50,000
American Missionary Association for Institutions at Nashville, Atlanta, Talladega, Young Orphan, and New Orleans	150,000
Bowdoin College, Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and to finish Memorial Hall	75,000
Carleton College, Northfield, Minn	10,000
Chicago Seminary, Professorship of Pastoral Theology and Special Studies	5,200
Dartmouth College, Stone Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy	55,000
Drury College, Springfield, Mo	55,750
Fryeburg Academy, Maine	10,000
Hallowell Classical School, Maine	10,000
Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., Professorship in Natural History	50,000
Iowa College	22,500
Oberlin College	50,000
Andover Theological Seminary, additional	100,000
Wellesley College, Stone Hall	110,000
Woman's board for Armenia College, Turkey	25,000
Hampton Institute, Fortress Monroe, Virginia	20,000
Olivet College, Olivet, Mich	20,000
Ripon College, Ripon, Wis

omething positive will be done in
this session."
you going to do with the civil-
on?"
several bills pending on that sub-
league, Senator Wilson, has sub-
stitutional amendment, and Sena-
has introduced a bill which he
ullify the recent decision of the
rt. That will be a question for
Committee, of which he is Chair-
am heartily in favor of taking the
d pushing it. We do not want to
ackwards in regard to the negro
s, for in that case what has been
e legislation of the last twenty

nee has the Hennepin Canal?"
conundrum. Ask for it, though
uch to do with it, not being on the
ittee for that. We will get some
ppropriation; how much remains
The canal is intimately connected
issippi River, and if the river
a good appropriation for the la-
of the river they will have to do
hing by our canal. Tit for tat, you

r would not discuss political mat-
remarking that he felt more and
nced that the Republican party
the country this year. He thought
don to the Senate in Ohio might
ding wedge among the Democrats
e, and that Ohio would indicate in
t the Nation would do in Novem-
he lease of the Republican party
term.
lison left for Washington on the
ess.

ILLINOIS.

H DISTRICT COMPLICATIONS.
ON, Ill., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The
conveyed to THE TRIBUNE last
by its Washington correspondent,
t that the Hon. J. M. Riggs had
ter to the Hon. A. A. Goodrich, of
that he would not under any
es become a candidate for re-
ongress this fall, created no sur-
among the Democratic politicians
th District who are familiar with
rdstown Convention, and with the
nd intrigue" of Riggs—Goodrich
by which Gen. Singleton was de-
ow turns out that Mr. Riggs is to
ircuit Judge and Capt. Goodrich
ed to Congress. Just what posi-
given Mr. Wike has not yet come
is combination may succeed, but
M. Bridges, of Greene County, has
his intention of being a candidate
s, and while he would probably
fficulty in securing the vote of the
nocracy of Greene County, yet
bitter court-house fight, there are
eparate and distinct Democratic
nmittees in this county—one of
en is the Chairman of—and
indications are that there will be
delegates from this county to the
al Convention. It is said that
iggs, and Wike will favor these
hose delegates opposed to Senator
l by this means secure the nomi-
drich as per agreement entered
stowns.

IOWA.

TIC LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.
NES, Ia., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The
the Legislature were brief and un-
oday, the time being given up to
connected with the Capitol dedica-
djournment was taken until Mon-
3 p. m., when both Houses will con-
he committees will doubtless be an-
The Democratic joint caucus today
B. J. Hall, of Burlington, for United
tor; Daniel Ferrell for Warden of
adison Penitentiary; J. W. Work-
n of the Anamosa Prison; John R.
State Printer; and James Lee for
r. The caucus also adopted a reso-
ucting the Chair to appoint a con-
ven—four Representatives and three
o draft a liquor license bill to be in-
uring the session.

CONVENTIONS.
blican State Central Committee met
and decided to hold two State Con-
his year. The date for the first one,
select delegates to the National Con-
as fixed for May 7. The day for the
not decided upon.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ON'S SUCCESSOR IN CONGRESS.
ELD, Mass., Jan. 17.—Francis W.
Republican, has been elected to Con-
the Twelfth District to succeed Gov.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.
OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
ON, D. C., Jan. 18—1 a. m.—Indica-
or the Upper Lakes, westerly winds,
he northern portion, where they will
rtherly, fair weather, slightly colder
thern portion, rising, followed by
nperature in the southern portion,
ighter barometer.
Upper Mississippi Valley, fair
winds shifting to northerly in the
portion and southwesterly in the
colder in the north, slightly warmer
h, falling barometer in the southern
slight rise in the northern.
Missouri Valley, fair weather, slightly
he northern portion, nearly station-
nges in the southern, followed by
ds, shifting to northerly, rising ba-
n the northern portion, rising fol-
alling barometer in the southern.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
Jan. 17—10:18 p. m.—The following ob-
re taken at the same moment of time
ns named:

Stations.	Ther.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Vel.	Rain	Weather
Cairo	38	32	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Cldy.
Cincinnati	36	34	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Detroit	35	34	N.	Light	0		Fair.
Escanaba	34	29	S.W.	High.	20		Cldy.
Grand Haven	34	34	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Marquette	44	40					
Milwaukee	40	37	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Cldy.
Oswego	37	36	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Port Huron	36	34	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	38	36	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	38	36	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	38	36	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	34	32	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	40	38	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	40	38	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	44	44	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	40	38	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	44	42	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	44	42	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	40	38	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	40	38	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	38	36	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	40	38	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	40	38	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	40	38	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	36	34	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	42	40	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	42	40	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	44	44	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	42	40	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	44	42	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	44	42	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	42	40	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	42	40	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	40	38	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	42	40	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	42	40	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	42	40	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	38	36	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	44	42	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	44	42	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	46	46	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	44	42	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	46	44	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	46	44	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	44	42	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	44	42	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	42	40	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	44	42	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	44	42	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	44	42	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	40	38	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	46	44	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	46	44	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	48	48	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	46	44	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	48	46	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	48	46	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	46	44	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	46	44	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	44	42	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	46	44	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	46	44	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	46	44	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	42	40	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	48	46	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	48	46	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	50	50	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	48	46	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	50	48	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	50	48	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	48	46	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	48	46	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	46	44	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	48	46	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	48	46	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	48	46	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	44	42	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	50	48	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	50	48	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	52	52	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	50	48	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	52	50	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	52	50	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	50	48	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	50	48	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	48	46	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	50	48	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	50	48	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	50	48	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	46	44	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	52	50	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	52	50	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	54	54	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	52	50	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	54	52	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	54	52	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	52	50	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	52	50	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	50	48	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	52	50	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	52	50	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	52	50	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	48	46	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	54	52	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	54	52	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	56	56	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	54	52	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	56	54	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	56	54	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	54	52	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	54	52	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	52	50	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	54	52	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	54	52	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	54	52	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	50	48	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	56	54	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	56	54	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	58	58	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	56	54	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	58	56	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	58	56	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	56	54	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	56	54	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	54	52	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	56	54	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	56	54	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	56	54	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	52	50	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	58	56	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	58	56	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	60	60	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	58	56	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	60	58	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	60	58	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	58	56	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	58	56	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	56	54	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	58	56	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	58	56	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	58	56	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	54	52	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	60	58	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	60	58	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	62	62	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	60	58	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	62	60	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	62	60	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	60	58	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	60	58	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	58	56	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	60	58	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	60	58	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	60	58	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	56	54	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	62	60	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	62	60	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	64	64	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	62	60	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	64	62	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	64	62	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	62	60	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	62	60	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	60	58	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	62	60	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	62	60	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	62	60	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	58	56	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	64	62	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	64	62	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	66	66	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	64	62	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	66	64	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	66	64	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	64	62	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	64	62	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	62	60	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	64	62	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	64	62	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	64	62	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	60	58	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	66	64	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	66	64	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	68	68	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	66	64	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	68	66	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	68	66	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	66	64	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	66	64	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	64	62	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	66	64	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	66	64	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	66	64	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	62	60	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	68	66	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	68	66	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	70	70	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	68	66	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	70	68	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	70	68	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	68	66	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	68	66	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	66	64	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	68	66	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	68	66	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	68	66	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	64	62	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	70	68	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	70	68	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	72	72	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	70	68	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	72	70	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	72	70	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	70	68	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	70	68	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	68	66	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	70	68	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	70	68	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	70	68	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	66	64	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	72	70	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	72	70	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	74	74	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	72	70	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	74	72	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	74	72	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	72	70	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	72	70	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	70	68	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	72	70	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	72	70	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	72	70	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	68	66	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	74	72	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	74	72	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	76	76	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	74	72	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	76	74	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	76	74	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	74	72	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	74	72	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	72	70	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	74	72	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	74	72	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	74	72	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	70	68	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	76	74	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	76	74	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	78	78	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	76	74	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	78	76	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	78	76	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	76	74	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	76	74	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	74	72	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	76	74	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	76	74	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	76	74	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	72	70	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	78	76	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	78	76	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	80	80	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	78	76	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	80	78	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	80	78	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	78	76	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	78	76	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	76	74	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	78	76	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	78	76	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	78	76	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	74	72	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	80	78	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	80	78	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	82	82	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	80	78	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	82	80	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	82	80	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	80	78	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	80	78	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	78	76	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	80	78	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	80	78	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	80	78	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	76	74	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	82	80	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	82	80	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	84	84	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	82	80	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	84	82	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	84	82	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	82	80	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	82	80	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	80	78	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	82	80	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	82	80	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	82	80	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	78	76	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	84	82	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	84	82	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	86	86	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	84	82	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	86	84	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	86	84	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	84	82	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	84	82	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	82	80	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	84	82	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	84	82	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	84	82	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	80	78	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	86	84	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	86	84	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	88	88	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	86	84	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	88	86	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	88	86	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	86	84	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	86	84	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	84	82	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	86	84	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	86	84	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	86	84	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	82	80	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	88	86	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	88	86	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	90	90	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	88	86	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	90	88	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	90	88	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	88	86	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	88	86	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	86	84	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	88	86	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	88	86	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	88	86	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	84	82	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	90	88	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	90	88	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	92	92	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	90	88	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	92	90	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	92	90	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	90	88	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	90	88	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	88	86	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	90	88	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	90	88	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	90	88	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	86	84	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	92	90	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	92	90	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	94	94	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	92	90	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	94	92	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	94	92	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	92	90	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	92	90	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	90	88	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	92	90	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	92	90	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	92	90	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	88	86	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	94	92	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	94	92	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	96	96	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	94	92	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	96	94	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	96	94	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	94	92	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	94	92	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	92	90	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	94	92	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	94	92	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	94	92	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	90	88	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	96	94	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	96	94	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	98	98	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	96	94	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	98	96	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	98	96	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	96	94	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	96	94	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	94	92	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	96	94	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	96	94	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	96	94	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	92	90	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	98	96	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Chicago	98	96	S.W.	Brisk	6		Clear.
Duluth	100	100	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Grand Haven	98	96	S.W.	Brisk	6		Fair.
Green Bay	100	98	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
La Crosse	100	98	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Milwaukee	98	96	S.W.	Light	4		Cldy.
Oswego	98	96	S.W.	Brisk	6		Cldy.
Port Huron	96	94	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Saginaw	98	96	S.W.	Light	4		Clear.
Sandusky	98	96	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Toledo	98	96	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Alpena	94	92	S.W.	Fresh.	8		Clear.
Buffalo	100	98	S.W.	Bris

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Joseph Murphy in "Kerry Gow."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. Henry Irving in "The Bells" and "The Belle's Stratagem."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Siberia."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Rice's Surprise Party in "Pop."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. "The Two Johns."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Flockton & Edwards' "New Flying Dutchman."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. Patterson's New York Opera Co. in "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panoramas.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark-street bridge. Open every day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Performances at 2:30 and 8.

The Art Institute.
Corner Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. Open day and evening.

Palmer-House Club-Room.
Corner Monroe and State streets. Lecture by Dr. Rosenthal on "Languages and How to Speak Them."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Attention, Sir Knights: You are hereby notified to rendezvous at the Asylum at 8 o'clock a. m. sharp on Saturday, Jan. 19, 1884, equipped (if you have equipments), for parading, to attend the funeral of our late frater, Sir William Gay Swan, Kt. The funeral services will be held in Milwaukee at 1 o'clock under the auspices of Apollo Commandery, and our fraters of Milwaukee have been invited to join us. Commandery will leave the Asylum at 8:45 o'clock promptly, and reach Milwaukee at 8:8. Park Railway Depot, corner of Madison and Canal-sts., and from thence at 9 o'clock by special train to Milwaukee. The Milwaukee & St. Paul officials have tendered a special train for the use of Apollo Commandery, which will return the same evening. Sir Knights of other Chicago Commanderies are invited to join with Apollo in paying this last tribute to the memory of our departed frater. By order of the Eminent Commander. SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—There will be no Commandery drill on Saturday evening, Jan. 19, 1884, on account of the officers being absent from the city attending the funeral of our late frater, Sir William G. Swan, at Milwaukee. By order of the Eminent Commander. SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1884.

FAIR and slightly colder weather today.

AT Annapolis the Maryland Senatorial deadlock continues.

GOV. HALE, of Wyoming, delivered his message to the Legislature yesterday.

THE second session of the Fifth Parliament of Canada opened at Ottawa yesterday.

BARON ST. LUZANNE, Governor-General and Chief Croupier of Monaco, has cashed his chips.

ROBERT HARRIS was yesterday elected President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THE hotel at Las Vegas, N. M., has been destroyed by fire. It was an immense structure, delightfully situated.

YESTERDAY the House passed the Senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River.

IOWA'S new State Capitol at Des Moines was dedicated yesterday. The Hon. John A. Kasson made the principal address.

AT Paris the Communists have recently made very impudent demonstrations in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies.

NEAR Scranton, Pa., last night nine powder-mills blew up. It was thought at a late hour that many people had lost their lives.

NEW YORK CITY had another fire way down-town yesterday. Property in Exchange court was destroyed to the amount of $200,000.

CHINA, it is believed at Paris, has once more backed down, and agreed to withdraw to a distance twenty-five leagues from Bac-Ninh.

ANOTHER tumble in prices marked the sessions of the Board of Trade yesterday. The decline was almost two cents on wheat and corn. May wheat sold as low as 96¼ cents.

IT will soon be settled whether or not the members of the London clubs can gamble for high stakes in their club-rooms without exceeding their rights. There is a social sensation over the legal proceedings in the affair.

AGAIN it was whispered on the Board of Trade that Mr. Randolph, the Secretary, had resigned. The rumor was unfounded. This matter of Mr. Randolph's resignation has become a staple of speculation on Change of late years.

IT is not believed at Cleveland that Tilden will help Payne in the Bourbon National Convention. All there is of Payne's Presidential boom is his recent purchase of the Ohio Senatorship and the fact that in the convention at St. Louis in 1876 Payne got the vote of New York, the object of Tilden being to break down Thurman, which object was thereby attained.

IN accordance with the correct ideas of Jersey justice, James Egan, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of that Commonwealth, has been fined, imprisoned, and forever disqualified from holding office. His offense was having attempted to bribe a fellow-member.

YESTERDAY the sub-committee of the Horse Committee on Commerce agreed on the text of a project which, when passed by Congress, will, it is hoped, keep the American people from poisoning themselves by using German dry goods and drinking French champagnes. Our health must be looked to.

AS SHOWING the power of the Eastern pool, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western was yesterday whipped straight into line, and the awful trunk-line curse which had been hurled by Fink the day before was withdrawn. Now that poor jackdaw, the Lackawanna, will soon be out of its troubles.

HEWITT is still to be made the scapegoat of that shocking *faux pas* on the part of the American Government which preceded the hanging of O'Donnell, the slayer of the informer Carey. The campaign of the patriots looking to this object is outlined in the account of yesterday's sessions at Washington.

SENATOR-ELECT PAYNE, of Ohio, after receiving congratulations from a large number of his party friends, gave a banquet last night in Columbus to about 200 members of the Legislature and State officials. The opportunity was improved by the Standard-Oil Senator to deliver a long speech, in which he discussed the tariff, the civil service, and himself. The address will be found in full on another page.

A MAJORITY of the tug-owners in this city intend to continue imposing on the health and good-nature of the inhabitants by belching dirty smoke upon the town, as they have done for so many years. A few of the more decent of the towing-fleet will burn hard coal. It is hoped and believed that Dr. De Wolf will next spring make life a burden to the lawbreakers. The air down-town in Chicago at 8 o'clock of a damp morning is enough like Pittsburg when every tug is tied to the docks.

AT the beginning of the present session of Congress Manning, of Mississippi, posed on a pedestal of superior virtue. He was not the man to take a technical advantage. A little later he allowed one of his friends to file the certificate granted him by Gov. Lowry. The committee listened two days to arguments on the question, and after full consideration of the facts and law in the case rejected a resolution declaring Manning entitled to the seat by virtue of his prima-facie right. They also unanimously rejected the claim of Chalmers to a seat on his prima-facie case. The result is a great surprise to the Democrats of the House generally, as well as an extreme disappointment to Manning, who had made all his preparations to enter upon his duties as a Representative.

KANSAS wanted a railroad after the Union Pacific was built, and made vast grants to the Kansas Pacific. The Kansas Pacific was gobbled by the Union Pacific, and Kansas sues for a forfeiture of the gifts. The case involves $14,000,000, and is now before the Supreme Court of the United States. The Justices admit that the case is one of the most important which have ever come before them. For this reason and in an exceptional manner the court has advanced the case on its calendar, so that oral arguments will begin the 28th of this month. Among the agents of the monopoly who will speak in opposition to the claim of Kansas will be ex-Judge Dillon, who, like McCrary, found the bank-account of a railroad so powerful as to allure him from the bench of the United States Circuit Court.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEE JOB.

During the discussion in the House of the special appropriation of $1,000,000 for the further prosecution of work on the Mississippi River it has not even been pretended by the friends of the measure that the needs of navigation demand the urgency with which this appropriation has been pressed, nor has it been denied that the money will be expended to reclaim the overflowed lands along the line of the Mississippi and its tributaries. On the contrary, it has been virtually admitted that the $1,000,000 asked for in the present instance is a temporary sop which will be thrown to the cormorants to keep them from starving until the doors of the Treasury can be opened wider, and thus furnish them with the material to glut themselves withal. The same influences and trades which shall succeed in voting away $1,000,000 now for the "improvement" of the Mississippi River will, if not restrained by public sentiment, vote away $100,000,000 to the same end without improving the navigation of the river, and simply for the reclamation and protection of swamp lands owned by private persons. The influences at work are as follows: (1) The practically united action of the South, which can always control a Democratic majority in Congress; the ground taken by the Southern politicians who represent districts not immediately interested is, that the South as a section was deprived of its share of subsidies and gratuities during the War, and should now make up for its lost opportunities. (2) The representatives from other sections who expect to lead other raids upon the Public Treasury and desire to secure allies among the Southern members. (3) The owners and speculators in swamp lands not only along the line of the Mississippi but bordering on all the streams which run into the Mississippi; these people are naturally anxious to have their worthless property rescued and improved at the public expense. (4) The contractors who foresee in the comprehensive system of leveeing the Mississippi and its tributaries, and in subsequently keeping the embankments in repair, a vast field of operations which will furnish them with profitable jobs for many years to come. The public has not the slightest sympathy with any one of these classes.

The navigation of the Mississippi River is not in question. It is never impeded by low water south of Memphis. Too much water is the only serious obstacle the steamboat people encounter in the Lower Mississippi. The levee scheme contemplates the confinement of a rushing flood of water in spring-time between two high banks, which is calculated to injure navigation interests rather than improve them. If improvement in the navigation of the river were in view outlets would be sought for the floods instead of embankments. Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, denounced the whole scheme in very exact terms when he said that not even $50,000,000 would construct levees along the Mississippi and its tributaries and their tributaries; and even if twice this sum be spent of the public funds for the benefit of private owners of the alluvial lands the desired protection against floods will be partial and precarious. Nevertheless the prospects for this huge job seem to be better now than ever before, and it is one of the results that may be confidently expected from the extension of Democratic influence over the control of National affairs. The South will demand the levee system in recompense for its solid support of the Democratic party, and the jobbers on the Republican side of Congress will acquiesce in it to secure return favors.

TEMPORARY "INSANITY."

The defense in the Nutt case at Pittsburg have opened, and, as might have been expected, they at once set forth the familiar old plea of "emotional or temporary insanity." It had to come to this or conviction under the law, for the law is well defined, and under its provisions young Nutt had committed deliberate murder. This plea, however, is not confined to his case. It has become the accommodating and convenient pretext by which juries bridge over the legal difficulty that stands in their way, especially when the prisoner has committed the homicide in revenge for an outrage perpetrated upon those near and dear to him, or, as in young Nutt's case, when he kills the slayer of his father.

Blackstone defines murder as the unlawful killing of "any reasonable creature in being and under the King's peace, with malice aforethought, either express or implied, by a person of sound memory and discretion." The law itself does not excuse the killing of a human being by a person of sound mind except in self-defense. Under any other circumstances it is either murder or manslaughter. This hard fact always confronts a jury, and yet frequently there are cases where a jury is unwilling to convict, owing to the peculiarity of the circumstances surrounding the homicide, such as an outrage offered to a wife, mother, or sister, or the natural feeling which, as in the Nutt case, actuates a person to revenge the murder of his relative or intimate friend, though he may have had no previous malice towards the murderer. The court gives the law to the jury and the jury expresses its unwillingness to declare the prisoner guilty under the law. The court reiterates the law. There is but one escape for the jury, and that is to declare that the prisoner was insane at the time he committed the deed, from emotional causes, for under the law an insane man is not responsible for his deeds—that is, he is incapable of controlling his actions, and if he were insane at the time of committing the murder he is not guilty of any punishable crime. By this peculiar twist or dodge in special cases juries get over the obstacle which is presented in the old English law, and, as it is the only avenue of escape from a conviction under the law, it is not remarkable that it is used so often.

This is the exact situation of young Nutt's case. Under the law strictly applied his conviction is certain. It would be impossible for the jury to avoid a verdict of guilty. As his counsel, however, have resorted to the temporary-insanity "dodge," for it is only a dodge after all, under the circumstances there can be no question that the jury will avail themselves of it to acquit the prisoner, not because they believe him innocent, and not because they really believe he was temporarily insane, for his pistol practice and other incidents go to show that he was deliberately preparing for months to avenge the murder of his father; but because the circumstances of the case are such that they do not desire to convict him, feeling that he was, on principles of human nature, justified in his act, and they have no other method of evading the penalty of the law except the plea of temporary insanity. The first jury, in letting Dukes escape, committed a crime against law and fact. Young Nutt performed the duty they refused to do, and the Pittsburg jury intends to exonerate him from blame for his conduct.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT.

New light on the use of money by Huntington in Congress has just been gained by an analysis item by item of the testimony of Mr. Huntington in the Colton suit, for which we are indebted to the San Francisco *Examiner*. The attorneys for Mrs. Colton found that Mr. Huntington, acting for the Central Pacific crowd, had expended hundreds of thousands of dollars for which he had rendered no vouchers. Their curiosity was aroused. What had the money been used for? Lawyers were sent on to take his deposition in New York. But Mr. Huntington could not remember. It was another "non mi recordo" case. To questions asking for what he had spent sums ranging from $2,500 to $100,000 in single transactions his only answer was, "I don't know," "I cannot remember," "I have no memorandum of that," and so on.

But in spite of himself Mr. Huntington did after all throw some light on his disposition of these sums. In one of his replies, after avowing his ignorance of what had been done with the money unaccounted for, he added: "We necessarily have agents and attorneys that we sometimes send out to *make purchases and do many things*, and we do not take—that is, we might and we might not take—vouchers." And again: "It was, I think, very likely all paid to agents and attorneys. I do not know." Fortunately the figures can be made with our knowledge of where and what Mr. Huntington was at this time to reveal their own interior significance. The following is a summary of the amounts disbursed without vouchers by the gentleman who is now engaged in the pleasing pastime of playing Pickwick to the Widow Colton:

1876	$191,018
1878	118,317
1879	100,000
Grand total	$409,335

It will be observed that in 1876 Mr. Huntington spent nearly $200,000. It will be remembered that during the same year Mr. C. Pickwick Huntington was engaged in a desperate struggle with Tom Scott in Washington to prevent the passage of the Texas Pacific bill. The coincidence is striking, but it is riveted into the certainty of Gospel truth when we place against the figures and the date the following never-to-be-forgotten extracts from the letters just made public by the Widow Colton:

Jan. 17, 1876.—It cost money to fix things so that I would know his [Tom Scott's] bill would not pass. I believe with $200,000 I could pass our bill, but I take it it is not worth that much to us.

Feb. 26, 1876.—This fight will cost us much money, but I think it is worth it.

March 4, 1876.—The Railroad Committee was set up for Scott, and it has been a very difficult matter to switch a majority of it away from him, but I think it has been done.

No need after reading these extracts to wonder longer what Huntington did with the $143,000 given by him to "agents and attorneys" between January and July, 1876.

In 1878 Mr. Huntington was in Washington with a powerful lobby of "agents and attorneys" to fight the passage of the Thurman bill. That year he disbursed $118,000 without vouchers. What for? Well, the following from his letters will tell:

March 16, 1878.—The Sinking Fund bill [OURS] I think will pass the Senate, but it is somewhat doubtful.

It did not pass. Thurman, who was banished by the Ohio Democracy for the service he did his country at that time, knows why. Huntington too knows why. He writes:

April 19, 1878.—There were some mistakes made by us when the bill [Thurman's, not "ours"] was in the Senate. The greatest was in Gould going to Washington, but it is too long a story to write now.

After these revelations, we shall watch with unconcealed interest to see if any member of any committee, any member of either House, dares to lay the weight of his little finger in the way of the prompt passage of the bill forfeiting the Texas Pacific grant. The man who does so much as to make a dilatory motion or to prevent the calling of the ayes and noes will be a marked man in the politics of this country to the day of his death, and long after. If any members of the committees, any members of the House of the People or the House of Lords, are going to sell out for "solid reasons" they had best get a high price, for we warn them they will earn it before they get through with the people.

OPERA TARIFFS.

We are about to have opera once more and a profusion of it. Hitherto we have been content with one season of opera at a time; now we have two, which overlap each other in such an ingenious manner that it has been the despair of those who have the opera mania how to get season tickets for both and attend them both at once. The first week of Abbey and the last week of Mapleson are easily managed, but the intervening week, when the rival prime donne will be screeching away two or three blocks apart at the rate of a thousand dollars an hour, more or less, is sufficiently provoking to those who have the opera craze to make them declare with the poet: "How happy could I be with either, were the other dear charmer away." As it is impossible for even the most enthusiastic admirers of opera to bisect themselves up so as to be in both places at once, it follows that the exhibition of toilets will not be as complete as usual—a situation of affairs somewhat anomalous in the history of art and altogether distracting to those who represent the modiste as well as to those who represent the sartorial in music.

The rival houses have opened their sales and have no reason to complain. The quality of their goods has not yet been tested, but they have succeeded in disposing of them. The people have taken them as boys swap knives, without looking. Abbey's customers were in line twenty-four hours and so were Mapleson's, though some of the latter found that they had stood twenty-four hours for nothing. Abbey has sold out his house, and so has Mapleson. Abbey had the largest season sale ever known in Chicago, and so did Mapleson. Abbey has the best artists in the world, and so has Mapleson. Nothing can excel Abbey's répertoire, and nothing can excel Mapleson's. Thus far honors are easy, and it may be assumed that during the overlapping week whatever may happen to Christine Nilsson Mapleson will promptly see shall happen to Adelina Patti. Everything, in fact, is lovely except the distracting complication we have already mentioned, which renders it impossible for a given toilet to be in two different places at the same time, and to that extent prejudices the cause of musical education.

The one distinction between the two troupes is in the matter of prices. Abbey's tariff does not run as high as Mapleson's, which, perhaps, goes to show that Mapleson understands the weakness of the American nature more intimately than Abbey. Either tariff, however, presents some significant opportunities for financial consideration. Mr. Mapleson advertises to give twelve performances of opera for $42. Those who have bought season seats of course care nothing for the off nights. They have bought to hear Patti, and as Patti is announced to sing five times they have paid $8.42 for the privilege of hearing her each evening, while those who can't afford that tariff will be admitted for $6. It is not likely that the season-ticket holder will go alone. The wife and daughter must go also. Estimating their admissions and the incidental expenses, such as carriages, gloves, flowers, and special fineries, our season-ticket holder will be lucky if he gets off with $50 a night as his share of expense in keeping up with the lyric procession.

This is a good deal of money to pay for an entertainment, and it unmistakably shows one of two things: either the times are not hard or there are persons who are so overcome with opera that they must have it even if the times are hard. It has been generally supposed that the times were growing hard, that money was not so plenty, that capitalists were hard-pushed by the shrinkage of securities, that business-houses were collapsing at a rate which threatens to increase, but how can such things be when crowds of people will stand for hours, either personally or by proxy, interceding for the permission to give their money away for entertainment at a rate a hundred times greater than they would pay for necessities. Evidently their money is not scarce. Perhaps, on the other hand, the solution may be found by the law of contrarieties. There are persons who are so wrapped up in art of the operatic sort that they must have it, cost what it may, and as a rule when corn and wheat go down opera goes up. When money gets scarce the operatic tariff rises. Mapleson knows the people must have it. He knows it this year a dollar more than he did last year. In 1884 he will be another dollar more confident, and there is no reason why with sufficient encouragement he may not be induced to charge $10 a night. He is not to blame. We would not add another twinge to his gout by insinuating that he is overcharging. So long as this fierce demand for opera continues, so long as there are unreasonable people who must be entertained, however unconscionable the price may be, shall we blame the manager if he reluctantly yields to his duty and courteously consents to relieve their distress by a steady but painful increase of his tariff? The strain upon the manager is wearing, but he would be no true caterer to the public if he did not recognize its demands and rush to fulfill them, whatever he may have to charge.

IN analyzing the make-up of the Public Lands Committee, with which must originate the legislation to determine whether the forfeitable land-grants shall be reopened to settlers or confirmed to grabbers like Huntington, the San Francisco *Chronicle* expresses the opinion that the "four Southern members will be easily handled by Huntington's peculiar arguments." The unanimous decision of the committee this week to prepare and report a bill for the forfeiture of the Texas Pacific, and the energetic way in which they are apparently working to get all the forfeitable grants before Congress, give good reason to hope that the *Chronicle* may have been mistaken in its estimate of the susceptibility of the Southern members to the "solid reasons" which Huntington knows so well how to present. The Senate has already passed the bill prepared by the Public Lands Committee to restore to the public domain the grant to the Iron Mountain, which did not keep to the route prescribed by Congress. The committee has at least begun with an appearance of earnestness that has attracted the attention of the whole country. If they should after all this exhibition of zeal fail to accomplish the forfeiture of the important grants for the recovery of which the people are looking to them they will find themselves in the storm-centre of a perfect cyclone of popular indignation.

Washington dispatches represent that there exists a veritable panic among the members of Congress as a consequence of the imputations thrown on the integrity of the past action of that body by the publication of the Huntington letters. The veteran lobbyists employed by Huntington to mold Congress in the good old way find their occupation gone. Members will not even stop to listen to their beguilements as they were wont to do. All are on a rush down Pennsylvania avenue to make a record in the *Congressional Globe* to prove that they are not the ones that Huntington referred to when he spoke of the men who could be "convinced," and of those who could be "switched back," and those who were our "friends." Sherrell, who never before had any trouble with "our men," is in despair.

WHO were "the friends" who fell upon Mr. Villard, according to the New York *Sun*, and slaughtered him in the stock market by using the information and the securities he had left with them for a loan to help the road on the eve of his departure to drive the last spike? That they were "able and brilliant," as the *Sun* says, is self-evident, for, after making millions out of the great enterprises into which he admitted them to a share, they had the coolness to whip around and make millions more by jumping on him and his stocks and creating ruin where he had created such vast wealth for them. The account of the *Sun* will excite an unappeasable curiosity to know the names of these faithful associates. The facts seem to be that Mr. Villard was devoured by his own dogs. But that is the way of Wall-street dogs.

The Pension Swindle.

There is a manifest intention on the part of some Congressmen and politicians to go on indefinitly in the work of currying favor with the survivors of the Civil War at the expense of the taxpayers by lengthening the pension-list and increasing the annual expense thereof. More than twenty bills to increase pensions or put new names on the roll have been introduced during the session that has only just begun. Unless an end is put to this form of swindling no taxation that will not be ruinous can provide the money required to pay all the gratuities which the demagogs in Congress seem willing to vote. The people do not want the surviving ex-soldiers to suffer; still less are they willing to deny to needy widows and orphans the assistance they now receive in the shape of pensions; but they do not see any justice in the custom of paying tens of millions of dollars annually to men who are as well off in body and estate as their neighbors, and in enriching the horde of sharpers who are imploring every man who ever served in the army to recall some scratch or discomfort experienced during the War, get some affidavits, go upon the pension-roll, and pay the claim agents a lot of money. Although the War ended nearly twenty years ago the pension-list continues to lengthen.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE *Staats-Zeitung* gratuitously assumes that THE TRIBUNE will have nothing to say against the Riordan ordinance appropriating all the revenue from saloon licenses to police purposes. Its assumption is as incorrect as its insinuation that THE TRIBUNE advocated the High-License bill solely because it would provide money for police purposes. THE TRIBUNE did nothing of the kind. It advocated the law because it thought it would tend to wipe out the superfluous low doggeries, and thus diminish the occasions of misery and the incentives to vice and crime. An incidental but at the same time powerful reason for THE TRIBUNE'S advocacy of the measure was that its operation would add $1,000,000 to the annual revenue of the city, and that this sum would enable the Municipal Government to provide an adequate police force to keep the city thoroughfares in good sanitary condition and to defray the expense of better lighting the streets—in short, to provide for all municipal needs. THE TRIBUNE believes now that if properly enforced the law will do all that was predicted for it, but it is far from recommending that the increased revenue shall be specifically appropriated for police purposes. To do so would be to advise what is illegal, contrary to the charter, and what would be best calculated to defeat all the good to be derived from the act. The person who drafted the Riordan resolution, introduced into the Council Monday night, did it with the stealthy purpose of defeating the operation of a most salutary law. The Common Council can levy a tax for school and library purposes under the general law of the State. But there is no law, and there is no provision in the charter, which authorizes it, as Ald. Riordan's resolution proposes, to collect licenses for a police or for any other special municipal fund. License taxes can be collected for general municipal purposes, and not for special objects. From the fund derived from taxation and license fees money can be appropriated for all charter purposes, and there will be enough in the general fund, if the Council will provide for giving due and proper effect to the Harper law, for all the needs of the municipality. A portion of the license taxes collected and covered into the City Treasury ought to be used for additional policemen, but it would be absurdly extravagant, as we pointed out yesterday, to devote so large an amount to the payment of additional policemen.

THE Louisiana sugar-planters are fiercely fighting the Mexican reciprocity treaty, which admits sugar free into this country from that one for six years. One of their arguments is, that "the parties who will suffer will be the planters of Louisiana and the 300,000 negroes whom they employ, and who maintain large business relations with Chicago and the Northwest." This statement is nine-tenths falsehood, as not one-tenth that many negroes are employed in making sugar in Louisiana, and in no event would the sugar that might be imported free from Mexico affect the price of sugar in this country in any appreciable degree. Mexico does not make enough sugar for her own use, and no American stimulation of the product could greatly increase it in the short time the treaty is to run. No matter how much free sugar might be imported, it would only affect the worn-out and worse sugar plantations anyhow, and it would be better for them if they would quit the business and turn their attention to raising cotton and corn, as they make no profit now and pay the black field-hands only starvation wages. The interests of the whole country in the adoption of the treaty should not be sacrificed to gratify a few persons who are wasting their time and starving their negroes trying to make sugar on worn-out and unfit land. That would be paying too dear for the whistle.

WE print in another column an article from the New York *Tribune* which is addressed to Mr. Bland, Chairman of the Coinage Committee, and appeals to him to be guided by the views of the leading bimetallists of the world, who recommend a suspension of further coinage of silver in this country as the most expeditious way of bringing about international agreement. The article contains many excellent points, but it will have no effect, for two reasons: First, it will naturally be suspected that the New York *Tribune* is not actuated by the same motives which have led M. Cernuschi, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Kelley, and other prominent bimetallists to recommend this course, and the ulterior purpose of the class represented by that journal may retard the passage of the Kelley bill by advocating it. Secondly, there is good reason to doubt whether Mr. Bland is a bimetallist; if he could have his way he would probably put the American monetary system upon an exclusive silver basis—unless, indeed, he saw his way clear to the adoption of a paper-money system based upon "the faith and resources of the Nation." The true friends of the double standard recognize the advisability of compelling England to take care of the silver product for a time as the quickest way to bring about an agreement of nations, but Mr. Bland may not be so anxious to obtain that end as the *Tribune* assumes him to be.

THE subject of educational reform is one of absorbing interest at this time. Incidents like the stirring speech of Wendell Phillips at Harvard two years ago, the attack by Mr. Charles Francis Adams Jr. on the monopoly of Greek and Latin in our college courses, the establishment of manual-training schools in Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, New York, and elsewhere, all point to the rise of a new and strong tide in the world of education. In the person of Col. F. W. Parker, now in charge of the Cook County Normal School, Chicago has the assistance of one of the most distinguished workers in this new field—one whose labors at Quincy, Mass., and in our own Normal School have done much to introduce a new life into the intellectual training of the young. To promote the introduction of new and better methods in our schools the Chicago Fröbel Association have made arrangements for a free course of educational lectures for parents and teachers, to be given in the lecture-room of the Swedenborgian Church on Van Buren street, Saturday mornings. Col. F. W. Parker will speak on "The Purpose of Education," "The Relations of Skill to Education," and "Normal Training"; Superintendent Howland on "Elements of Growth in School Life"; Prof. H. H. Straight on "Industrial Education"; Dr. T. Sidney Mitchell on "Hygiene of the School-Room"; and Mr. C. H. Ham on "The Place of Manual Training in Education." Col. Parker's first lecture will be delivered Saturday morning at half-past 10. The speakers and the subjects should insure a large attendance.

A NEW BAR AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—A suit was begun in the New Orleans District Court recently to restrain B. D. Wood & Bros. from supplying coal to tow-boats without the consent of Mr. Eads. The Woods leased a place for a coal-yard at Port Eads in December, 1883, and have engaged in towing vessels to and from New Orleans. By their competition, it is alleged, the tow-boat monopoly was compelled to reduce its charges from 75 cents per ton for towing vessels of 500 tons and upward from sea to city and from city to sea, the 1st of December last, to 25 cents per ton. The monopoly causes the suit to be brought, it is stated, in order to break up the competition and recover the power to exact three times the rate now charged. The monopoly was only one of the many plugs with which the mouth of the great river was stopped up far more effectually than by the bars of sand or mud which Mr. Eads removed. The competition, whether agreeable to the tow-boat association or not, was a benefit to the city and to the whole commerce of the Mississippi Valley, for a charge of $1,500 for towage on a 2,000-ton vessel at every trip is in itself a very sufficient reason why the removal of bars at the mouth of the river should prove of less benefit to commerce than was expected. Until New Orleans contrives to dredge out and clear away the artificial bars called monopolies, of which so many obstruct its commerce, the city will never grow as it should.—*Ex.*

THE new Democratic party in Chicago is not a happy family. The German saloonkeepers have united with the Irish ward politicians for some time past to elect various county and municipal officers, the Teutons asking as the price of their service united resistance to any prohibitory legislation. The Celts, who are much more concerned about saloon legislation than the Teutons, cunningly pretended that they personally had no interest in it, and therefore demanded, as the price of their support, all the offices. The Celts, under the new Harper act, being now unable to carry out their contract, the Teutons are dissatisfied with the one-sided partnership, and there are mutterings of a dissolution of the firm. The Celts have altogther the best of the bargain, and they intend to hold on to it. They completely outwitted the slower Teutons, and will enjoy all the advantages they have gained thereby. They reply to the complaints made about their monopoly of the offices, in the language of one of their great leaders, "What are you going to do about it?" They wait for a reply, and there comes forth an ominous growl from the *Staats-Zeitung* which portends trouble in the camp.

MAYOR HARRISON'S statement that the schools referred to in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday were no more sectarian than the public schools is supremely ridiculous. The Mayor knows well that these schools are established exclusively for sectarian instruction—that catechism, dogma, and sectarian prayer are taught in them. The selections in the school readers deal largely with dogmatic questions, and all of them are taught by religieuse or clergymen. In the public schools of this city no dogma—no form of prayer—is taught; even the Bible is not read in them, and Mayor Harrison's statement that they are conducted by Protestants is absurdly misleading. At least five of the fifteen members of the Board of Education are Roman Catholics, and one-fourth of the teachers are of the same religious persuasion. The Catholics have more than their share in the control of the free schools—much more than their patronage of them or their contributions for the support of the system warrant. Does not Mr. Harrison know this? Of course he does. Then why talk of the public schools as Protestant schools?

THE New York *Sun's* theory of Mr. Villard's failure is, that at a time when it became necessary to raise money for the completion of the Northern Pacific he chose to do so upon his own securities rather than risk the depressing effect of a public loan on the very eve of opening the road: that he went to capitalists who had previously made money through his instrumentality and procured the necessary funds; and that these capitalists used the early and exclusive information they acquired through this transaction to inaugurate the famous raid against the Villard stocks while their friend was absent with the opening excursion. There are many circumstances which bear out this theory, but the *Sun* states it with a particularity which would indicate actual knowledge of all the details. In case Mr. Dana has that knowledge he will do the public some service by giving the names of the "friends" who betrayed Villard in his hour of trial. It may be the means of protecting others against similar treachery, and the public will take great satisfaction in "spotting" men capable of such rank villainy.

THAT the saloon-and-gamblers' ring has complete control over the Democratic County Board is demonstrated by the list of grand jurors published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. There are two or three fairly reputable names to be found in the list. The others are those of gamblers, saloonkeepers, bummers, political ringsters, and obscure nobodies. The affiliation of some of the best known with the gamblers, ringsters, and saloonists is notorious, and the purpose of their appointment is rendered clear enough. It is to prevent the prosecution and punishment of the sordid wretches who sell liquid poison to inebriates—men of enfeebled will and slaves of appetite—and to boys and girls; poison which sends the one class to drunkards' graves and leads the other to speedy ruin. The action of the Democratic County Board in this matter is disgraceful.

THE names of two reputable men appear in the list of grand jurors for the next month. But the ring has several friends. The underground wires will have several operators at the jury-room end.

THE Buffalo *Courier* is endeavoring to console Mr. Pendleton for the loss of the Senatorship by suggesting him for the Vice-Presidency.

"Father," said the small boy, "can I go to the circus today?" "No," replied the father, "but if you are a good boy all summer, some day next fall I'll take you up to the cemetery on the hill and show you your grandfather's grave."—*Ex.*

IT is very clear from the angry pulling and hauling among the New York papers for subscribers since the "cut" to two cents that there is not nearly enough to go round—that is, to pay expenses. It now seems to be "every one for himself, and the d——l take the hindmost."

THE $20,000 required by the liquor-dealers for an "agitation fund" might be better described. How would "corruption fund" do?

Post-Mortem.
From the Fortnightly.

I.

It is not then enough that men who give
The best gifts given of man to man should find,
Alive, a snake's head ever at their heel:
Small hurt the worms may do them while they live—
Such hurt as scorn for scorn's sake may forgive.
But now, when death and fame have set one seal
On tombs whereat Love, Grief, and Glory kneel,
Men sift all secrets, in their critic sieve,
Of graves wherein the dust of death might shrink
To know what tongues defile the dead man's name
With loathsome love, and praise that stinks like shame.
Rest once was theirs, who had crossed the merest brink:
No rest, no reverence now: dull fools unbreast
Death's holiest shrine, life's veriest nakedness.

II.

A man was born, sang, suffered, loved, and died.
Men scorned him living; let us praise him dead.
His life was brief and bitter, genuine;
And proudly, but with pure and blameless pride,
He wrought no wrong toward any; satisfied
With love and labor, whence our souls are fed
With largesse yet of living wine and bread.
Come, let us praise him; here is naught to hide.
Make bare the poor dead secrets of his heart,
Strip the stark-naked soul, that all may peer,
Spy, smirk, scoff, snap, snort, snivel, snarl, and sneer:
Let none so mad, let none so sacred part
Lie still for pity, rest unstirred for shame,
But all be scanned of all men. This is fame.

III.

"Now, what a thing it is to be an ass!"*
If one, that strutted up the brawling streets
As foreman of the flock whose concourse greets
Men's ears with bray more dissonant than brass,
Would change from blame to praise as course and crass
His natural note, and learn the fawning treats
Of lapdogs, who but knows what luck he beats?
But all in vain old Fable holds her glass.
Mocked and reviled by men of poisonous breath,
A great man dies: but one thing worst was spared:
Not all his heart by their base hands lay bared.
One comes to crown with praise the dust of death;
And lo, through him this worst is brought to pass.
Now, what a thing it is to be an ass!

IV.

Shame, such as never yet dealt heavier stroke
On heads more shameful, fall on theirs through whom
Dead men may keep inviolate not their tomb.
But all its depths these ravenous grave-worms choke.
And yet what waste of wrath is mine to invoke
Shame on the shameless? Even their names doom,
The native air such carrion breaths perfume.
The nursing darkness whence the vermin broke,
The cloud that wraps them of adulterate ink,
Hath no sign else about it, wears no name,
As they no record in the world, but shame.
If thankfulness nor pity bids them think
What work is this of theirs, and pause betimes,
Not Shakespeare's grave would scare them off with rhymes.

A. C. SWINBUR

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A. C. SWINBURNE.

onicus," Act iv., Scene 2.

PERSONALS.

n Washington told Gen. Sher-
eat many people would like to see
and the General, according to a
ecurate reporter, burst out with:
would be to take that—to give up
I've got for life for four years of

son of the Hon. William H.
awyer of Rock Island, Ill., was in-
ile "coasting" at Williamstown,
lay. Deceased, who was a member
dsating class of Williams College,
scholarship, and was a very pop-

ducks were recently removed
om Short Beach to Babylon, L. I.
ing they were found at their old
each waiting to be fed. As their
ey must have swam the en-
arly nine miles, in a heavy sea and

Commissioner Albright dis-
or $15,000 damages against the Chi-
rnal Wednesday. The paper had
the ex-Commissioner had been
g on a correspondence with Star-
esidence at Joliet, and a slander
it.

d of President Grévy, who is
a skillful billiard-player, that he
the famous professional player
e Elysée, and that the two met
. Rumors are now afloat that the
ally beat the professional player,
x is somewhat of a courtier.

est member of the present
ssatives is the Hon. George A.
sylvania, who, curiously enough,
same district that gave a former
gest member in the person of
r. Messrs. Grow and Post, too,
ngress at the same age—28 years.

in the registry of the United
art in New York awaiting claim-
of $15,000, wages due sailors who
oboard or been lost at sea, which
ed in accordance with the United
the court. These dead seamen
parts of the world, and the money
nly be paid to their next of kin.

the Paris journalist, tells how
L., when he returned from exile,
his movements had been watched
admitted that the Duc de Blacas
loyed: "And how much did you
Louis. "Two hundred thou-
the reply. "Good," said the
he did not cheat me. We went

hoff, who edits very badly
ver department of the New York
alary of $10,000 per annum, and
ouse which is provided for him
of the *Herald*. His wife is a
iop Ames, and interests herself
welfare of young women from
the Capital either to find em-
f the departments or to enjoy the
shington society. Mr. Nordhoff,
the city editor on a paper in In-
by Austin H. Brown, with whose
is home. He is now the poorest
Washington.

FOREIGN NOTES.

re hopes that the Albanians
Turkey. He says: They con-
-Albanian confederation and a
, under the King of the latter
ines of the connection between
ry. Albania, Epirus, and Mace-
ustrian emissaries, but they are
h the inhabitants, who wish to
oth of Austria and of Turkey,
he other hand, would welcome
, provided that no attempt be
garia, or to take in exchange
s of the Bosphorus. At no far
Turk will, I hope, bid farewell
which he has so long been the

tells a good story in the
f how, not long ago, the Sultan
being "immersed in affairs,"
e was found "during the acute
sis" busily engaged in "con-
and regulations for the cafe
ecure town on the banks of the
is even better than Louis
o keep his Ministers kicking
tte-chamber while he was shut
inary discussion with the Due
pal *maître d'hotel*; and next day
bably contained the announce-
"Excess a travaillé dans le Cabi-
se conferences that the King's
e is *pure d'orchestre*, was in-
was invariably prepared by the
, assisted by the Duc.—Truth.

on of Henry George by the
of the adhesion to him of
lishes strong confirmation of
all along expressed that he
every country he confined
population, or, in other words,
er own nor cultivate any land
of confiscation pure and simple
would really remove all prob-
n of morals. It is not perhaps
ly, however, that farmers take
difficulty is that those who
ep it, while those who cultivate
it want to own it. The land
now expecting, after ages of

waiting, to become proprietors of their holdings, and are therefore by no means in the mood to surrender them to the State and pay rent on them once more on Mr. George's assurance that by doing so they will help the human race and solve the labor problem.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Belle's Stratagem."

Miss Terry has a peculiar voice. It is a voice that is laden with some of the sweetness of a whisper and some of the softness of a sigh. And Miss Terry herself looked very charming last night as she tripped through the garden of comedy in an old-fashioned dress of the last century—a dress of shell-pink and silver-gray brocade. She is at her best when she laughs, for she laughs deliciously. Perhaps the secret of her fascinating manner is, that the artificial atmosphere of the stage has not chilled her warm, womanly nature, as it has that of so many actresses. Her soul speaks through her eyes as well as through her lips, and her joyousness is Grecian, not English, in its flower-like spontaneity. She sang "Where Are You Going, My Pretty Maid?" with a playful gentleness that was as grateful as the scent of lilacs to one who had almost forgotten what that scent was like. Her Letitia Hardy is Shakespeare's Rosalind in a drawing-room.

"The Belle's Stratagem" loses nothing by being condensed to the proportions of an afterpiece, for, to paraphrase the saying of an epigrammatic writer, "Comedies" are like petticoats—the shorter the better." The glimpse of English life obtained last night was like a page from one of Thackeray's delightful books, where the author tells us of the ladies and gentlemen of other days who found time, in a quieter age than ours, to gossip and drink tea. The costumes were excellent, and some shortcomings in the way of scenery were more than atoned for by the rich, artistic pictures formed by the moving characters of the play. The minuet was arranged with rare taste, and was perfect in all its appointments, even to the "wall-flower" dowagers who watched the stately measures in placid dignity.

Mr. Irving acted the part of Doricourt with the dry humor which is no small element of his composition, and with the ease and quietness distinctive of the "old-school" gentleman whom he portrayed. In this character the audience had the best glimpse that could be obtained of Mr. Irving the man, as in the character of Louis XI. they had the highest revelation of Mr. Irving the actor. Some, seeing him for the first time as Doricourt, might be strongly impressed with those peculiarities of voice and motion which are commonly called "mannerisms." Surely, if "mannerisms" mean anything, they mean certain affectations of tone or gesture that have become ingrained by habit in an actor's nature. But Mr. Irving walks as Nature intended him to walk, and he speaks with the voice which Nature gave him—a voice, by the way, which has much in it of singular sweetness and much of penetrating pathos. It is without hesitation, therefore, that the conviction is frankly uttered—however heretical it may sound—that he has no "mannerisms." His Doricourt is valued for the glimpse it gives one of his personality and of his finished art, which is as much at home in the parlor of comedy as in the arena of tragedy.

Mr. Terriss gracefully assumed the part of Flutter, and Mr. Howe, although at times too loud, was acceptable as Hardy. Miss Millward looked very pretty as Lady Touchwood, and Miss Payne played Mrs. Rackett with an appreciation of the humorous. Mr. Andrews, who during the engagement has appeared in such widely-different parts as Joliquet in "The Lyons Mail" and the Dauphin in "Louis XI.," shows a versatility of talent which is promising.

"The Missing Link."

Mr. W. C. E. Seeboeck, one of Chicago's most gifted musicians, gave a concert last night at Horsbey Music-Hall, before a rather slim audience, for the purpose of helping along the proposed production of his opera, "The Missing Link." It also served to give some idea as to the opera itself, as far as the music goes. The program promised one song for soprano, one for tenor, and a duet from "The Missing Link," and a pot-pourri. The duet was omitted. The soprano song, as given by Miss Medora Henson, proved to be a rather pretty composition, whose weakness seems to be its great length. But as it treats of "blooming, fragrant flowers," it may, with the support of scenery, have a far stronger effect as part of the opera than it could possibly attain when sung in concert. The tenor song was given by Mr. Bischoff, whose robust voice did not seem well adapted to the rather tender character of the quaint melody. The pot-pourri, finally, gave glimpses of fine melodic and rhythmic effects and of strong musical characterization, and certainly strengthened the desire to become better acquainted with the opera. The latter, it is understood, will shortly be produced by the Hess opera company, provided Mr. Seeboeck succeeds in raising the necessary funds to pay half the cost of the original scenery and rich costuming required. As far as the rest of the concert is concerned, Miss Henson won great applause with the Bolero from "The Sicilian Vespers," and with a little song by Mr. Seeboeck, while Mr. Bischoff gave a strong interpretation of "Siegfried's Love Song" from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung." Miss Amy Fay assisted Mr. Seeboeck creditably in Liszt's arrangement of the march from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," and Messrs. Liebling and Seeboeck played Schumann's air and variations, their performance being sadly marred by Mr. Seeboeck's careless playing. The latter was at his best, however, in his own transcription and variations on the Zerline duet from "Don Giovanni," and did himself justice in a few other selections. He is an excellent player, but as a rule dreamy and apt to be careless. His work last night was no exception to the rule.

Notes.

"Butterfly Fever," a three-act comedy by Sardou, translated by Mr. Mortimer, editor of the London *Figaro*, will be produced in an unusually careful manner by Mr. Charles Wyndham at Hooley's Theatre Monday evening next. Unusual elegance and taste will be exhibited in the boudoir scene. The scene itself has been painted under special directions of Sir Randal Roberts, Mr. Wyndham's business manager, and Mr. Ritter has been busily employed upon this important matter. The furniture and bric-à-brac ornaments, representing $5,000, have been carefully selected. No two chairs on the stage will be alike. The rugs to break up the stage are very costly, whilst the hangings and articles of "vertu" will be equal to those furnished by Gillott & Co., the famous upholsterers of London, who supplied the furniture and ornaments for the same scene when it was produced in London.

CHAINED TO A RAILROAD-TRACK.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Yesterday, near McCormick, on the Augusta & Knoxville Railway, as the engineer of one of the down-trains was running along at full speed he discovered a child on the track. He succeeded in stopping the train when only a few yards from the boy, who was found to be securely tied to the iron rails. The railroadmen unbound the little fellow and took him on to Augusta. There are suspicions as to the parties who sought to cause the child's death.

"A GENERAL ROW" IN MISSISSIPPI.

WATER VALLEY, Miss., Jan. 17.—Yesterday at Dallas, near here, a general row occurred in the store of William Harmon, resulting in the killing of Evans Harmon, the fatal wounding of William Harmon and Robert Larnar, and the serious wounding of several others. Bishop, who shot William Harmon and instigated the row, was unhurt. It is thought he will be lynched if captured.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—This morning at 1:30 o'clock the body of Prof. Peter Voltz, a prominent musician of Allegheny, was found on the Tenth street railroad bridge with a bullet-hole through his right temple. His coat and vest were open, and the pockets rifled, and his watch was gone.

violently reproached him for lack of energy and incapacity. Tolstoi thereupon resigned.

At Rome a conference is discussing the project of a uniform hour system with a common meridian. A diplomatic conference will assemble at Washington shortly to effect an international agreement on the subject.

At Brussels Boland, a Belgian journalist and speculator, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs for obtaining money by false pretenses. Boland refused to give the names of the French Deputies he pretended to have bribed.

The Committee of the French Deputies has decided to consider the petition of the unemployed workingmen who demand that the Chambers furnish work for them. Owing to the violent language of the delegates of the workingmen their entrance to the lobby of the Chamber was prohibited.

The *North German Gazette* announces that new treaties between Germany and Corea were concluded Nov. 26, 1883. They contain more favorable conditions than the treaty of 1882, and secure to Germany the same rights and privileges regarding commerce and navigation as are enjoyed by China and Japan.

A summons has been issued against the Park Club of London for permitting baccarat in its rooms for high stakes. The club has employed eminent counsel, and will maintain that the prosecution is illegal. The affair causes a sensation in the principal London clubs, which will be affected by a decision in the case.

RETALIATION.

Arguments in Favor of Prohibiting the Importation of French and German Products into the United States.

EYLAR, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—"Are we treated fairly?" Much has been said in relation to the action of the German and French Governments prohibiting the importation of American pork into their respective countries, and "Are we treated fairly?" seems to be the unsolved question of the day. If our meats are unhealthy and dangerous to life, and if that fact has been proven to the satisfaction of the people abroad, they no doubt acted wisely in prohibiting them, and no injustice is done us—providing, however, that such proof is based upon truth. Truth can best be estimated by long experience in matters of this nature. We will take, for instance, a period of thirty-five years in our own country—that period being the limit of my recollection in this country, having lived that long in this State, where pork is the staple of meats, and where it is used in almost every household, from the laboring class to the retired merchant prince, and where more pork is produced than in both Germany and France.

It is universally admitted that, as a rule, the American has a wider range of general knowledge than his foreign brethren, having greater advantages in the facilities of our extensive press, and having also the freedom of print and speech; and yet in all that period I can recall no more than five cases where parties have contracted disease through eating raw pork, and no case has come under my personal observation, although my acquaintance is quite extensive in Central Illinois, the pork producing State of the world.

Making an average of our population for thirty-five years, we will find it to be about 33,000,000 of people, or about equal to the present population of France; striking a death-rate, caused by eating raw pork, and presuming that all afflicted have died, we will find that we lost one out of 6,600,000 in thirty-five years!

"What will the death-rate be in the same length of time in France?" should be the question asked the statesmen in Paris, not forgetting before they reply that the average American eats at least three times a day while the Frenchman eats it once a week.

I am not much of a mathematician, having obtained my education when school-houses in Illinois were about as scarce as is American pork in France; yet I am satisfied, from observations, that we are losing hundreds of American citizens from using adulterated wines sent to us from the French Republic. Let one buy the use of our pork; and our Government not only would be justified in excluding all foreign liquors, but for the protection of its people should be in duty bound to do so, thereby exhibiting to the world at large that progress in morality can only be made by a rigid enforcement of the law. This should be impressed upon the minds of our Representatives at present holding council at our National Capital—whether French eat pork or not. Respectfully, CHAS. WEINLAND.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY ITEMS.

Mr. Frank M. Guthrie has been appointed General Agent of the Green Line (Fast Freight) at Cincinnati. Mr. R. B. Bowman continues as Contracting Agent.

Mr. T. P. Wolf, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Rock Island, is slowly recovering from his late severe sickness. He will leave for Las Vegas, N. M., next Saturday, where he intends to remain until he has fully regained his health.

Commissioner Fink gives notice that, by agreement between the trunk lines on and after Jan. 16 the basis of west-bound rates to Ansonia, O., will be the same as to Union City, Ind.

William A. Lynch, General Counsel for the Connotton Valley Railway, denies the report telegraphed in specials from New York that an application has been made for the appointment of a Receiver of the road.

The funeral of W. G. Swan, late Traffic Manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, will take place Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee. A large delegation of railroad men from this city will leave for Milwaukee Saturday morning to attend the funeral.

The management of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad Company next season will build eighty-five miles of new road and several short branches through the Agogebic iron country. The main extension will carry the road to Sunday Lake, in the northern part of the State.

The office of General Northwestern Agent of the Commercial Express Line and Erie & North Shore Dispatch (fast freight) has been abolished. Mr. A. J. Cooper has been appointed Agent and Mr. Thomas Fairbairn Contracting Agent of the Erie & North Shore Dispatch at Milwaukee. Mr. Jacob Teal has been appointed Agent of the Commercial Express and Erie & North Shore Dispatch at Philadelphia.

The Permanent Classification Committee of the Joint Executive Committee held another meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday and decided upon further changes in and additions to the east-bound classification. The changes and additions agreed upon will be submitted to Commissioner Fink, who will send the list to the various roads for their adoption or rejection. All the changes made are of minor importance.

The Northern Pacific gives notice that after this date all shipments of freight destined to points on the Fargo & Southwestern west of Lisbon should be billed to that point only, at the regular rates, delivery at destination to be subject to the pleasure or convenience of the company. When shipments are offered, therefore, for transportation to Marshall, Verona, or La Moure, Dak., agents are requested to notify shippers, or other interested parties, that the goods are received subject to the above conditions, and that the company will not be responsible for non-delivery of same beyond Lisbon, if, upon arrival at that point, service upon this part of the branch has for any reason been discontinued.

A meeting of the roads interested in the Decatur business was held yesterday at Commissioner Brown's office for the purpose of agreeing upon new percentages for the various roads in the Decatur pool. All the roads, except the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, were represented. General-Manager Bradbury, of that road, arrived after the meeting was over. After a long discussion the meeting agreed upon the following new percentages, subject to the approval of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville: Wabash, 40 per cent; Illinois Central, 20; Indiana, Bloomington & Western, 18; Illinois Midland, 12; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, 10. Another meeting is to be held today, at which Mr. Bradbury will be present, to finally adopt the new percentages.

CORRUPT LEGISLATOR PUNISHED.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 17.—Judge M. Carter sentenced ex-Speaker of the Assembly James Egan to imprisonment at hard labor for one month in the penitentiary and $500 fine for attempt to bribe Assemblyman Armitage. The court took into consideration the plea of guilty, the prisoner's health, and a petition for mercy, and also the fact that Egan is forever disqualified from holding office of trust or profit under the State.

CABLE NOTES.

Baron St. Luzanne, Governor-General of Monaco, is dead.

The fire in S. W. Silver & Co.'s publishing house at London caused a damage of £35,000.

The reformatory ship Clarence burned on the River Mersey, near Liverpool. All on board were saved.

Stein, the American banker, was married at Paris to Mlle. Sophia Croisette, of the Comédie Française, last night.

De Leon, an American, has presented to the Porte a scheme for a ship-railway connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea.

Sir Stafford Northcote, the English Conservative leader of the House of Commons, has issued the usual circular summoning his supporters to meet Feb. 5 for important business.

William Wolff, on trial at London for illegally possessing explosives, addressed the jury, maintaining he was ignorant it was powder in his house, and was the victim of Bondurand's revenge.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies has adopted Sagasta's draft for an address in reply to the King's speech, defeating the Cabinet, which has resolved to resign unless the Cortes is dissolved.

At Paris the score of the billiard contest at the end of four nights is: Vignaux, 2,400; Schaefer, 2,334. Vignaux in twelve innings made 712, including a run of 322. Schaefer's highest was 291.

After an acrimonious and violent debate in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet further consideration of the bill taxing incomes derived from personal property was referred to a select committee of twenty-eight members.

At Berlin the funeral of Herr Lasker will be conducted on a grand scale. Numerous societies from all parts of Prussia have decided to send deputations to the funeral. A committee has been formed to establish a Lasker foundation at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The nephew of Lieut.-Col. Sudeikin, wounded by the Nihilists who assassinated his uncle, died today without recovering consciousness. The murder of Col. Sudeikin has exercised a terribly depressing effect among the higher Russian officials. The Emperor summoned Count Tolstoi, the Minister of the Interior, and

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE DEFENSE OF CANTON.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Our special correspondent in China sends the following dispatch from Hong Kong: The Chinese seem to be in earnest in the defense of Canton. I have just returned from a trip on both branches of the river. I saw junks dumping stores on the north beach below Wampoa. Back of the beach piles are being driven for a bridge, where a bamboo bridge a mile long crosses the rice-fields. Both barriers are covered with heavy batteries mounted on earthworks. On both sides of the river and on the intervening island are large encampments of soldiers. In the forts and in the vicinity of Canton drilling was going on yesterday. Today they are executing evolutions and firing blank cartridges. The artillerymen have constant target practice with sixteen-ton guns. The French Consul at Canton protests against the blockade of the river. The German Consul has referred the matter to his Minister at Pekin.

ATTITUDE OF THE CELESTIALS REGARDING THE TONQUIN QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A leading member of the Chinese Legation at London has been interviewed. He stated that China had not declared war against France, although her memorandum to Premier Ferry, declaring that an assault on Sontay, Hung Hoa, or Bacninh would be a casus belli, would be carried out to the letter. When Sontay was captured the Marquis Tseng withdrew from France to England to await instructions from the Chinese Government. These instructions Tseng has since received, but the tenor could not be divulged. The attack upon Sontay was a violation of the friendly relations between the two countries, but Tseng would not therefore make a formal declaration of war against France. France had attacked both Hué and Sontay without declaring war against China, and now threatened to attack Bacninh, where were large bodies of Chinese troops, which would meet the French forces and protect Bacninh with all their power. The Chinese Minister to Spain had recently visited England but the report was not true that the object was to see Mr. Lowell, the United States Minister, to obtain the mediation of the United States Government. Tseng, the attaché continued, was visiting London on business of the Chinese Legation, but it was not unlikely he would discuss with Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, the present position of affairs between China and France. The attaché most positively declared that China would never entertain the proposal to evacuate Bacninh as a basis of negotiations for a settlement of the Tonquin question.

MEDIATION.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—It is said the English Charge d'Affaires at Pekin has induced the Chinese Cabinet to declare that China will be satisfied if the French abstain from invading Lang Son and Cao Binh. The Chinese forces at Bacninh have been ordered to withdraw twenty-five leagues northward. The mediation of America after the capture of Bacninh is considered certain.

THE VATICAN.

A CONFERENCE WITH THE POPE.

ROME, Jan. 17.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Events thicken. Bismarck's right-hand man and confidant, the Count von Hatzfeld, who arrived in Rome on an important special mission two days ago, has "gone to Canossa" for the Chancellor. He has already had two long interviews with Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, and drove away from his hotel this morning in great state to the Vatican, where he was closeted with the Holy Father.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

TURKEY'S ACTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 17.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—I am assured on good authority that a perfect understanding exists between the Sultan and Mr. Gladstone about extending Turkish authority on the western shore of the Red Sea. Preparations are now actively going on to dispatch to Jiddah a much larger quantity of troops than was originally contemplated. Orders have been sent to the Turkish squadron to rendezvous at Jiddah and to await the arrival of troops. Twenty-five army surgeons have been appointed for service at Suakin, and will start immediately. The advance guard of the Turkish army has orders to occupy Suakin the moment Baker Pasha's force starts for the interior or returns to Suez.

THEIR RETREAT CUT OFF.

CAIRO, Jan. 17.—The Governor-General of Soudan reports that the insurgents have cut off the retreat of the garrisons in the province of Sennaar and rendered the Nile impassable below Duem by sinking boats.

SINKAT AT THE REBELS' MERCY.

The relief of Sinkat is considered hopeless. There are 27,000 rebels between Suakin and Sinkat.

"IT COST MONEY."

Interesting Confirmation of the Revelations of the Huntington Letters.

Facts and Figures Presented from the Depositions in the Colton Case.

Expense of "Switching Back" Members, "Fixing of the Committees," Etc.

The suit of Mrs. Colton, widow of Gen. Colton, against Stanford et al., now on trial at Santa Rosa, is attracting attention all over the United States. Not so much by reason of the fact that millions are involved, but because a little light is being thrown on the methods of railroad management in the United States. The suit is brought to set aside a settlement made with Mrs. Colton as representative of the Colton estate by Mr. Huntington and his associates, with whom Gen. Colton had been associated in railroad affairs for some years prior to his death. In making the settlement Mr. Huntington and his associates alleged that Gen. Colton had misappropriated, to their prejudice, large sums of money—to use their expression, had robbed them—and Mrs. Colton alleges that this was used to induce her to make a settlement for a sum millions less than the amount to which she was entitled. A schedule was furnished showing the amounts which the railroad magnates claimed Gen. Colton had misappropriated, ranging from 30 cents to thousands of dollars.

Items were found in Gen. Colton's accounts of various sums he had spent, but for which there were no vouchers to show. Stanford, Huntington, and the others claimed that these mysterious expenditures were misappropriations of their funds, and they compelled Mrs. Colton to subtract them from the amount due her. But her counsel, knowing that Gen. Colton was one of the agents of the Central Pacific to influence Congress and the State Legislatures, had no doubt that these voucherless payments had gone out "in delicate transactions" for the benefit of the Big Four. They knew Huntington, too, was a lobbyist. They had possession of his tell-tale letters to Gen. Colton. They determined to see if he, as well as Colton, had not spent money for his associates without rendering vouchers, and they determined also to see if the dates of the revelations in his letters about his use of money in Washington did not correspond with the dates of his voucherless expenditures. The idea was a brilliant one. A lawyer was at once sent on from San Francisco to New York to take Mr. Huntington's deposition. The results of it, as given below, are taken from the San Francisco *Examiner:*

The lawyer sent to New York by Mrs. Colton found that Mr. Huntington, in the same fashion as Gen. Colton had done, had drawn during the years 1876-'78-'79 over $400,000 in amounts ranging from $875 to $100,000. His deposition was taken in New York last fall and an effort made to get him to explain what he had done with these large sums, which deposition is now on file in the case at Santa Rosa. Mr. Hayes appeared as counsel for the plaintiff and Mr. A. A. Cohen as attorney for the railroad people. It is amusing to note the difference between the ferret-like curiosity of Counselor Hayes following the witness through the rat-holes of evasion and the anxiety of Mr. Huntington to forget or not to tell to whom or to what kind of men and for what purpose he gave this $400,000. The peculiarity of Mr. Huntington's evidence is rendered more striking by the fact that one of his associates had previously declared that the company always took vouchers for every expenditure, and that the books ought to fully explain every payment of money. The following is an extract from the deposition of Huntington:

Question by Mr. Hayes—The 1st of March, 1879, you expended for the Western Development Company, the item being Western Development Company, I. E. Gates $100,000. For what was that money paid?

Answer by Mr. Huntington—I am not able to find the vouchers for that, as I sent it out at the end of the month I have no doubt in the monthly statement, and either sent the vouchers with it or it might have been an aggregation or considerable time.

1201. Q.—Then you cannot tell?

A.—No, I cannot tell in this office. At the end of every month I always send those things to California.

1202. Q.—Then that $100,000 you have not the vouchers for?

A.—Well, I do not find them. They could have hardly got lost. We did lose some papers in moving from No. 9 Nassau street over here. (The Mills Building.)

1203. Q.—Did you ever have a voucher for it?

A.—I should say that we must have had vouchers for a portion of it. I do pay out money of course. *We necessarily have agents and attorneys that we sometimes send out to make purchases and do many things, and we do not take—That is, we might and we might not take—vouchers.*

1204. Q.—How about this item of $91,016.67 expended during the month of October, 1878, the item as furnished to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, to whom you sent these items, being Oct. 30, cash, currency $91,016.67? There is a copy of the vouchers as it exists in the Western Development Company (handing witness a paper). What was that paid for?

DON'T REMEMBER.

A.—I do not remember.

1212. Q.—Have you your check-stubs for the year 1878?

A.—We hardly keep check-stubs as long as that.

1213. Q.—Will you have a search made and see if you have them?

A.—Yes. I am in the habit of turning every paper off my hands as soon as I can and letting somebody else be responsible for it. I think in California is a better place to get that information.

At this point the further taking of the deposition was postponed until the next day to give Mr. Huntington an opportunity to seek for the missing vouchers. But none were found. The next day the taking of the deposition was resumed:

A. A. Cohen—Do you want to examine Mr. Gates? We will produce him now.

Mr. Hayes—I have got enough of a contract on my hands now.

1234. Q.—Have you made any further discovery in regard to the item of $100,000, expended March 1, 1879?

A.—I made no further search since yesterday.

1235. Q.—Have you as to the other item, $90,016.67?

A.—No; we have not got anything further.

1236. Q.—You do not understand the question. My question was whether you made any further search?

A.—I have looked for all those. We found some memorandum here: those thirteen pieces of paper—those thirteen copies there.

1237. Q.—Will you let me have them, Mr. Huntington, so that I can utilize them in the examination?

(Witness hands papers to counsel.)

1238. Q.—You say, then, that as to the $91,016.67 you have made no further discoveries?

A.—I have made no further discoveries, unless some of these items come in; I do not recollect just now in what order they come.

A. A. Cohen—Do you want to put those papers in as exhibits?

Mr. Hayes—I do. At the request of counsel I will hand these thirteen copy vouchers in regard to which we have examined the witness to the Commissioner to be marked. The item of $100,000 will be "Exhibit 2," the item of $91,016.67 "Exhibit 3."

1239. Q.—The item which I am now going to ask will be from "Exhibit No. 4." Have you yet ascertained what the disbursement of $575, made by you April 8, was for?

A.—We have not been able to find that yet in the office here.

1240. Q.—How is it as to the disbursement on the 15th of April, 1878, $4,226.25?

A.—I have not been able to find anything in reference to that yet.

1241. Q.—How is it as to the disbursement of $5,000 the 18th of April, 1878?

A.—We have not been able to find any record of it here.

* * * * * * * * *

1,241. Q.—How is it as to the item of $10,000 the 23d of the same month?

A.—It is not in my mind at this time what it was for. I have not been able up to this time to find any voucher for it.

STILL FORGETFUL.

1,243. Q.—How is it as to the disbursement of $5,000 the 30th of the same month?

A.—I do not remember about that.

Mr. Cohen—Are those items all in "Exhibit 4?"

Mr. Hayes—Those items are all in "Exhibit 4."

1,244. Q.—The item in regard to which I am about to inquire will be taken from "Exhibit 5." Nov. 1, 1876, you disbursed here, according to this voucher, $15,000 for the Western Development Company. Do you know or have you ascertained for what or to whom that disbursement was made?

A.—I do not recollect.

1,247. Q.—And are you unable to ascertain?

A.—I have not yet found any voucher for it.

1,248. Q.—How is it as to the $12,500 disbursed the 4th of the same month?

A.—I do not find it. I have not been able to find it, and I do not remember just what it was for.

1,249. Q.—How is it as to the $5,000 disbursed the 6th of the same month?

A.—I do not recollect now.

1,250. Q.—I am asking now in regard to items appearing in what will be "Exhibit 6." How is it as to the disbursement of $3,000 in gold the 2d of October, 1876? Have you ascertained or do you recollect anything about that?

A.—I do not recollect what that was about now, and I have not found the voucher in this office.

1,251. Q.—How is it as to the disbursement of $2,000 the 28th of the same month?

A.—I do not remember what that was for.

1,252. Q.—How is it as to the disbursement of $10,000 the 31st of the same month?

A.—I have not any memorandum of that here.

1,262. Q.—How about "Exhibit 14, voucher No. 859," April 14, 1876, cash gold, $44,924; in currency, $51,050?

A.—I do not remember anything about this item. It can be explained, I guess. I think very likely it was all paid *to agents and attorneys.* I do not know at this time.

Now, what does all this mean? First, as to the amount; here are the figures in tabular form, taken from the deposition:

CASH FOR WHICH NO ITEMIZED VOUCHER IS GIVEN.

1876.	
Jan. 31	$ 15,093.75
Feb. 29	25,000.00
April 7	40,000.00
April 14	44,924.00
May 13	5,050.00
May 20	3,450.00
July 31	10,000.00
Oct. 2	5,000.00
Oct. 23	2,000.00
Oct. 31	10,000.00
Nov. 1	15,000.00
Nov. 4	12,500.00
Nov. 6	5,000.00
Total for 1876	$191,017.75
1878.	
April 8	$ 575.00
April 15	4,226.25
April 18	5,000.00
April 23	2,500.00
April 25	10,000.00
April 30	5,000.00
Oct. 30	91,016.67
Total for 1878	$118,317.92
1879.	
March 1	$100,000.00
SUMMARY.	
1876	$191,017.75
1878	118,317.92
1879	100,000.00
Grand total	$409,335.67

It means, in the first place, that Mr. Huntington expended the trifling sum of *four hundred and nine thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars* without taking any vouchers as a business-man of ordinarily careful habits would usually do. In the second place, the only explanation which he gave was that it went to agents and attorneys. The terms "agents and attorneys" are quite expansive in their meaning. They might be agents in or out of Congress or attorneys in or before Congressional committees. The humble seeker after truth can only conjecture that the agents and attorneys were placed where, in the language of Mr. Huntington's late coworker, Oakes Ames, "they would do the most good." They and their reasons were alike "solid." But the patient inquirer must not depend upon conjecture alone. Again the *Examiner* and the public are indebted to Huntington. On examining the tabulated statement it will be seen that in the year 1876 Mr. Huntington put out to "agents and attorneys" the sum of $191,017.75. During the year a lively contest took place in Washington between Huntington and Tom Scott over the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. Jan. 17, 1876, Huntington writes to Colton:

I have received several letters and telegrams from Washington today, all calling me there, as Scott will certainly pass his Texas Pacific bill if I do not come over, and I shall go over tonight; but I think he could not pass his bill if I should help him, but of course I cannot know this for certain, and just what effort to make against him is what troubles me. *It cost money to fix things so that I would know his bill would not pass. I believe with $300,000 I can pass our bill, but I take it that it is not worth that much to us.*

After these pious and economical reflections the subject is not mentioned again until Jan. 29, 1876, when Huntington again writes to Colton:

I returned from Washington this morning; shall go back next Monday night, but dread it very much. Scott is working mostly among the *commercial men.* He is switched Senator Spencer, of Alabama, and Walker, of Virginia, this week, but you know they can be switched back with the proper arrangements when they are wanted; but Scott is asking for so much that he can promise largely to pay when he wins, and you know I keep on high ground.

Feb. 14, 1876, on the same subject, Huntington again writes:

Scott is developing more strength for his Texas & Pacific than I thought it possible for him to do. He has men all over the country to bring influence to bear on their member of Congress. They have considerable money, as they have *cornered* several parties that I thought we had sure. I am doing all I can, but it is the liveliest fight I was ever in.

And again, Feb. 26, 1876, he writes:

I do not write you much about matters in Washington, but I am having the biggest fight I ever had there, and expect to win it. This fight will cost us much money, but I think it is worth it, as I have written you from time to time.

The next letter is dated Washington, March 4, 1876:

I have been in Washington most of the time since Congress met, and you say truly when you write that you think I have had a rough fight there this winter. The Railroad Committee of the House was set up for Scott, and it has been a very difficult matter to switch a majority of the committee away from him, but I think it has been done.

The questions which present themselves now are, How much of this money went in the "proper arrangements to switch back" Senator Spencer of Alabama and Congressman Walker of Virginia? How much was spent in the "very difficult matter" of switching a majority of the Railroad Committee of the House away from Scott?

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters or those written on both sides of the paper.]

The Illinois Central.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you state whether the State of Illinois receives a percentage of the annual earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and if so, what, and on what is the State's claim based? R. W. C.

[The Illinois Central pays 7 per cent of its gross earnings to the State because of the conditions of its land-grant from the United States, which stipulate that it shall do so in lieu of all taxes. The State's claim, of course, is based on the terms of the Government land-grant.]

The County Attorneyship.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I can readily understand why a Republican County Board should keep up a useless and expensive office like that of the County Attorney at an expense of $4,000 a year when a brother Republican was drawing the salary, but why a Democratic board should keep up such an office for a Republican officeholder is something that I should like to understand. If I am correctly informed, since the disposal of the Court-House litigation, which is all settled except a single case, there has been comparatively nothing for this officer to do. There is occasionally a tax case to look after, but in these the city usually has a much greater interest than the county, and has heretofore furnished legal ability quite sufficient. Prior to the fire the county interests were taken care of by the Law Institute in return

THE PRAIRIE HORROR.

The Scene of Tuesday's Murder and Mystery Visited by Hundreds Yesterday.

Even the Blood-Stained Snow Carried Away by the Temporarily Insane Women Gathered There.

The Scene at the Dead Girl's Home—A Throng of Visitors—Other Arrests, but no Positive Clews.

The mystery attending the murder of Amelia Olsen is still complex and altogether unexplained. The police have made two arrests and are relying upon one of these for a solution of the problems of the case. This man claims to have been drunk the night of the murder, and is known to have been in that neighborhood, but the evidence upon which he is held is of the flimsiest character. With the police he is the last straw, and they are using their utmost endeavors to trace his connection—if any there really was—with the case. Three men besides the acknowledged lover are said to have made advances toward the girl, and the prisoner, Thomas Shehan, a molder, was one of these. He was arrested late Wednesday night and is still held at the Chicago Avenue Police Station, but upon no very positive evidence.

WHO SAW THE GIRL?

The difficult point in the case is to find some one who saw the girl after she left the house of Mrs. Carlson, at No. 239 West Indiana street. Two boys, named Harry Gartsen and Charles Stoll, claim to have seen a man and a woman standing on the corner of Leavitt street and Chicago avenue that evening after dark, but their testimony can be of but little value, as they have only the most indistinct idea of the man's appearance. Deputy-Coroner Shanahan visited the home of the dead girl's parents during the forenoon and swore in a jury over the remains, after which the inquest was postponed until Monday morning. The jury was sworn in in order that the body might be surrendered at once to the family, who are making preparations for the funeral to take place Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MORBID CURIOSITY.

A growing interest in the outrage is shown by the thousands of people who flocked yesterday to the scene of the murder. Every street-car leading in that direction was filled with persons from other parts of the city bound on a pilgrimage of curiosity to the wide open sweep of snow west of Lincoln street, which will henceforth become historical. During the day every acre of ground was traversed by the wandering mass, and at nightfall none of the interesting traces and footprints were left. Some were trodden down accidentally, but a party of women, numbering a dozen or more, who came to satisfy their own curiosity, completed the work of eradicating the signs by intentionally stamping them out with their feet. This rather singular freak consumed nearly an hour's time, but it seemed to afford them the greatest amusement.

The blood-stains were cut out of the grust and buried. The idea was carried out in the name of charity to the dead, but the curiosity shown by the people themselves was sufficient to prove that the morbid desire which had impelled them to visit the place had also prompted them to carry on the work of obliteration.

But even after the trail caused by dragging the body over the snow had been removed the crowds were undiminished. Being unable always to tell the exact position in which the body had been found from the information they received before entering the open field, they wandered about in all directions and crushed down the snow as if a stampede of cattle had occurred there. Strangers talked to one another as they wandered about as freely as friends.

"It was pretty rough," one would be heard to say now and then.

"Yes; pity they can't catch the man," the other would reply.

AT THE HOUSE.

The house in which the body lay awaiting burial, as already stated, is diagonally across the prairie bounded by Western avenue, Leavitt street, and West Chicago avenue and Division street, its exact location being about fifty yards west of Western avenue in the midst of a row of the same kind of dwellings. It was readily distinguished by the crowds continually flocking in and out the front door and by the heavy crape bow hanging at the door-knob.

The remains of the dead girl lay in an uncovered coffin in the parlor, and all who came were admitted to inspect them. The stream of visitors was such that the door was not closed during the day. In the ghastly sight the young and old were equally interested, and dramatic scenes were constantly growing out of the contact of the living with the dead. Now and then some anguish cit of a boy would press his way through, gaze curiously and intently at the crowd and the corpse, and then rush away to report developments to his following outside. Any number of girls of tender age and matrons young and old were also numbered among the gathering. An old man with head as white as snow pressed forward and stood reading for some time upon the remains, as if looking into eternity. He leaned upon his heavy cane, but his trembling limbs refused to support him as his heart swelled with emotion at the shocking sight. The tears rolled down his cheeks, and his lips seemed to mutter a prayer. Thinking he was a relative of the victim, and that a scene was about to follow, a stranger led him gently to the open air, but the man was not a relative, and he had scarcely turned his back when a girl who had never seen Amelia Olsen in her life wept piteously at the sight.

THE CORPSE.

The corpse was arrayed in a snowy white gown with full, ruffled collar buttoned close at the throat. There was a white cap upon the head, and the frozen hands were concealed by a neat pair of white gloves. The forefinger of the left hand was ornamented with a gold ring set with a tiny pearl, the engagement present of Albert Weigner, who appeared as one of the chief mourners. The bereaved lover stood at the head of the coffin and devoted his attention to the countenance of the dead girl. The usual pallor of death was usurped in this instance by a fiery glow, such as might have been caused by scalding. When first discovered lying in the snow the face was blue, but since the post-mortem examination and its contact with warmer atmosphere the blue spots have been chased away, leaving a complete mask of scarlet. The effect produced by this abnormal sight is alone sickening, but a greater shock is created by the flabby appearance of the forehead, caused by the displacement of the crown after the examination of the brain. The face had been more than commonly attractive for a girl in her humble walk of life, but marred somewhat, from the Grecian standpoint of excellence, by a nose that inclined upward, and a chin that indicated too much resolution and decision to be in strict accord with the other features. The face was upon the whole thin, if not long, the points of the cheek being high and angular. In figure the deceased was tall, but strong and well developed, her most remarkable characteristic being a very long waist.

THE MOTHER.

Mrs. Olsen, the mother of the unfortunate, is a robust, fine-looking old lady of 50 years. With a sad face she courteously received all visitors and kindly allowed them to look upon the horrid picture which had become the attraction of her humble dwelling. Though the most harrowing questions were often asked, her replies were always couched in respectful language, and in return she received the unqualified sympathy of all.

THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

The developments of the day may or may not be important. The ground covered in the investigation of the police the day before was nearly all retraced, though some steps were taken in advance upon the theory that Shehan man prove to be the man they were after.

A driver employed at the rubber works who had made a statement to the effect that he had seen a sleigh with two men in it moving rapidly away from the spot where the body was found at about 6 o'clock Tuesday morning was seen and talked with. He said that when he came down in the morning he was late and in a great hurry in order to reach the place where he worked by 7 o'clock. As he crossed the prairie he saw two men stooping over the body, who afterwards walked away towards a patrol-box, and he supposed they had gone to turn in an alarm. Going over to where the body lay he noticed the marks made over the snow showing the direction from which the body had been dragged. He also noticed numerous tracks and the marks made by a sleigh. On following the signs made by the dragging of the body he found that they led to the main road or cut-off running across the corner of the prairie, and that where the marks of the body stopped those of the cutter began. He followed the marks of the cutter some distance, but finally lost them in the midst of a number of roadways. Having proceeded thus far he made up his mind that the body was brought into the prairie by the cutter and thrown out, after which it had been dragged some distance by hand and abandoned. A man was also found who said he had seen a cutter with two men in it driving rapidly through the prairie early in the morning, just after daylight; but this statement is apparently worth nothing, for if the body had been left there by a cutter it would not be reasonable to suppose that its driver would have waited for the dawn to make his appearance in that locality. Contrary to this statement, the people who first saw the remains say that no sleigh was seen about there after daylight that morning until the body had been removed.

THE POLICE THEORY.

The police are evidently working upon one theory, and that is, that the girl was murdered on her way home and at an early hour in the evening. They pay no attention to the sleigh story, and do not take into consideration several stains of blood found in the snow between the corner of Chicago avenue and the rubber-works on Leavitt street. They are inclined to put much faith in the story told by Stoll and Garsten, who claim to have seen a couple disputing on the corner.

According to the statement of these two boys they were standing on the southeast corner of Leavitt street and Chicago avenue when the sounds of a conversation was first heard. It was about fifteen minutes after 7 o'clock, and the night was dark and leaden. They were able to distinguish the outlines of a man and a woman on the opposit side of the street diagonally across the corner. Their voices were very distinct, but the words could not be made out. The man's voice was that of an Irishman speaking English; both were angry, but the man's voice was the more severe and commanding. He was a stout, straight, and well-built man, and the woman was quite tall and only a little shorter than her companion. The tone of conversation was such as would be likely to be sustained between two acquaintances angry with one another. As nearly as could be learned both these people wore dark clothing, the man a long heavy coat closely buttoned and the woman a long cloak also of dark material.

At one time as the woman stood in the light of the horizontal line above the prairie Stoll thought he could see the ruffle of her dress below the cloak. He walked across the street and got behind a patrol-box, where he tried to catch the words of the conversation, but was unable to distinguish what was said. He even followed the pair into the edge of the prairie, where he was finally observed, when the tones of each of the disputants became much more subdued.

SHEHAN.

It so happened that Thomas Shehan, an Irishman, had been paying some attention to the unfortunate victim. He is a molder, working at a foundry on the North Side, near the river, and living on Carpenter street, near West Erie. He met her at a ball on Milwaukee avenue, and afterwards called to see her at her home. This was what led to Shehan's arrest. He was found at the house of his mother and taken, the police claim, direct to the station without explanation. Instead of bringing him up before the boys, Stoll and Gartsen, and asking whether he was the man, he was confined in the cell where they were held ostensibly as prisoners. They had been instructed to tell him, if he asked, that they had been arrested for standing around corners. Sure enough, he fell into the trap.

"What are you boys in for?" he asked, as soon as he became acoustomed to the cell.

"For standing around the corners," was the response.

"For standing around corners, is it? Well, I am in here for murder," he said.

NOT SURE OF THE VOICE.

The boys then kept silent, and soon afterward a drunken woman was brought in and confined in an adjoining cell. She was of the abusive and quarrelsome type, and, as the night wore on, and her tongue continued to disturb the other lodgers, Shehan became disgusted and told her to be quiet, to "go and lay down," to "give us a rest," etc. This incident was very fortuitous. The boys were depending mainly for the ability to fix the identification upon the inflections and the tone of voice. The words they had heard spoken were spoken in anger, and, after hearing the commands given the drunken wretch in the station, they were strongly inclined to the belief that their cell-mate was the hero of their previous observations. Still they were not satisfied, and the question remains in doubt.

WORKING UP AN ALIBI.

Shehan does not deny that he knew the girl, and that he had met her casually at the balls on Milwaukee avenue, but professes today that he thought very little about her, and that he certainly did not see her the evening of the murder. When asked where he was at 7:15 o'clock, he declared that he was at home asleep on the sofa, and his mother corroborates the statement. His explanation for being asleep at this time is that he was drunk, and that he was sleeping off the effects. He did not work on Tuesday, but spent most of the day at two saloons on Milwaukee avenue, near Erie street. He spent an hour or so in each one, and is corroborated by the saloonkeepers, one of whom says he left there about 5:30 in the evening. Shehan says that on leaving the saloon he went straight home, as nearly as he can remember, and that, if he stopped or went anywhere else after leaving the last of the saloons, he does not remember it. His mother says he was home by 5 o'clock, and that he did not leave the sofa during the evening. The circumstances that Shehan was drunk, that he knew the girl, that in going home he followed in the same direction for at least a part of the way that she had to take in going to her home if she happened to walk, and his ready guess at the cause of his arrest are among the principal reasons why he is held.

A STRONG POINT.

Capt. Bonfield believes that the murder was committed by some one acquainted with the victim, and that it was done while she was on her way home. In conversation with him, Stoll described the hat worn by Amelia Olsen, when, so far as known, he had not seen it after the murder. The reason for believing that the deed was done by one who knew her is, that she would not have stopped on the corner to argue or dispute with a stranger, as there is reason to believe she did, and the description of this hat tends to prove that she was the woman who was engaged in the quarrel. This makes it a strong piece of evidence. The hat is of black velvet, peaked at both ends like the points of a cockade, while the sides are closely fitting, a single bird's wing making a strong point upward being its only ornamental feature. As the two boys talked over the various points and compared notes they became convinced that the woman they saw the night of the murder was the dead girl, and they became more and more convinced that Shehan was the man. Yet there evidently remained a little doubt in their minds. A girl who had been a friend of Amelia Olsen told a reporter for THE TRIBUNE that she had heard Amelia complain of the attentions of three men, and heard her say that one of them had made an indecent proposal to her. Who this was she could not say positively, but thought she meant Shehan.

PERPLEXITIES.

There are some facts that perplex the police in striving to make a consistent theory out of the evidence against Shehan. The girl was outraged beyond a doubt, as stated in substance in a long and leraned report made by County-Physician Bluthardt yesterday, and in an opinion already reached by the police through an intelligent private physician who was smuggled into the room during the official post-mortem. Her clothes and person were bloody, and the man who committed the outrage could not have escaped the stains. All of Shehan's clothing was found to be free from these stains. He wore the same clothing he had on the day before, so far as the evidence shows, except a shirt, and this was produced and shown to be free from spots. Again, his sleeve, apparently the same he had on the day before, fail to correspond to the tracks in the snow. The latter were wide square-toed, while the shoes the molder wears are pointed. No rubbers nor other shoes could be found among his property.

The other two acquaintances, besides the girl's favored lover, are a married man named George S. Kagel and a Norwegian sailor named Andrew Olsen. This Olsen has been in the habit of spending the winters at Amelia's home for several years past. He was not related to the family in any way, and, being a single man, was also classed among the persistent suitors for the girl's hand. He left the house three weeks ago, miffed, it is claimed, because Amelia favored Weigner. George Kagel has also been out of the city for some weeks. The latter, it is said, was recently compelled to marry a girl to stay a prosecution begun for bastardy. After his marriage he is said to have made indecent proposals to Amelia. Weigner, the favored, is a sad-looking specimen, blind on one side and cock-eyed on the other, but he seems to be swayed by pure grief and to be wholly as innocent as he claims to be.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 17.—The Consumers' Powder Company mills, nine miles from Scranton, blew up, one mill at a time, late tonight, destroying nine of the ten mills. It is certain one man, L. H. Emery, and probably many more were killed. The company was organized a year ago. The loss is serious.

SONS OF VERMONT.

The Green Mountain Boys Once More Meet to Eat and Brag of Their Native State.

The Long List of Guests—A Wholesome Address by the Incoming President, Mr. E. G. Keith.

Speeches by the Rev. J. H. Worcester Jr., Gov. Hamilton, and Others—Many Letters of Regret.

The seventh annual banquet of the Sons of Vermont, which was held last evening at the Palmer House, was a success in all that the word implies, and the event will be remembered as one of the most pleasant occasions in the history of the organization. About 250 guests were present. Shortly after 8 o'clock a procession was formed, and all marched into the dining-room to lively strains of music. The tables were abundantly spread with the good things of this world, the menu including all the delicacies of the season.

THE GUESTS.

The following is a list of those present:

Gov. and Mrs. John H. Hamilton and Miss S. Northrup,	Dr. J. Hall.
Thomas H. Dodge.	W. J. S. Block.
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jewett.	Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Coburn.
H. Hatch and Miss Hatch.	Mrs. Sara Sternburg.
Charles S. Whipple.	Charles F. Washburne.
Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Samuel Willard.	Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hatch.
The Hon. W. S. Hill and Miss Hattie Hill.	Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Whipple.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Calkins.	L. N. Freeman.
Mr. and Mrs E. Keith.	Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Randall.
J. B. Barton and Miss Maggie A. Barton.	Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hill.
Ambrose Risdon.	Miss Calkins and Miss H. Calkins.
Miss Helen Andross.	Mr. and Mrs. A. Clement.
Miss Lou M. Olmsted.	Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Foster.
George S. Bullock.	W. H. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Reece.	Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Pratt.
Mr. and Mrs. Alex Wolcott, Miss Charlotte and Miss Caroline Wolcott.	Mr. and Mrs. H. Brooks.
W. D. Benson.	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Sutherland.
F. G. Holden.	George H. Bowen.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cobie.	Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Belding.
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Chandler.	Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stanton.
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Walker.	Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Woodman.
Mr. and Mrs. Dick Ranson.	E. V. Davis. H. O. Sykes, Miss Eva H. Sykes.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bartlett.	Miss Lillie H. Parker.
Mrs. L. Pitkin.	W. A. Pope.
Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Jameson.	Miss Mamie Hills.
Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Morse.	Mrs. C. A. Boynton, Miss Gertie Boynton, and Harry Boynton.
Alonzo J. Fisher.	Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Williams.
J. Frank Lawrence.	Perkins Bass.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Cole.	H. S. Perkins.
A. N. Waterman.	Mrs. H. S. Newton.
W. R. Snow, Miss Lottie L. Snow,	Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Drow.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith.	Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hartigan.
Grace E. Packer.	Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lloyd.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Sprague.	Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Brooks.
G. W. Bowlon.	James W. Brockway.
Geo. W. Carter and Miss Annie Carter.	Dr. Purinton. Miss Nellie F. Hewitt.
Mr. and Mrs. Ben B. Bullwinkle.	C. H. Case.
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Clark.	Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Cady.
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Cobb.	A. H. Taggart. Mrs. Enos C. Weston.
J. H. Kellan.	Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Davidson.
Col. and Mrs. W. S. Scribner.	George H. Sampson.
R. W. Bishop.	H. B. Hubbell.
A. P. Gilmore.	Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gleason.
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Morrison.	P. B. Knight.
L. C. Newton and Mrs. P. A. Newton.	R. W. King. Miss Caddie Brown.
Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Kenson.	Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sherman.
D. C. Freeman, Wheaton, Ill.	Miss Ada Adams.
Chas. Blanchard, Ottawa.	Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Nash.
J. J. Luther.	Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Worcester Jr.
Fred. B. Tuttle.	Charles W. Sykes.
Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Eames.	Miss Estelle Jordan, Austin
Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hager.	Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Young, Des Moines, Ia.
Ira C. Calef, Washington, Vt.	L. S. Grout.
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Baker.	N. J. Brown, Lemont, Ill. J. B. Mayo.
Mr. and Mrs. Eben Lane.	J. N. Camp.
G. H. Beaman, Rutland, Vt.	Dr. and Mrs. I. A. Freeman. George F. Bailey.
W. Converse.	Miss Alice Converse.
A. D. Langworthy.	Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brennan.
George Chandler.	Samuel Chandler.
Edward S. Isham.	Mark Skinner.
Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Kilbourne, Elgin, Ill.	Corydon Beckwith.
Miss Elizabeth M. Richardson, Princeton, Ill.	R. Williams.
Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Gill.	Mrs. T. G. Hull.
H. D. Russell.	George O. Roberts.
Miss Lillian Powell.	Miss Grace Cross.
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Lull.	Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dezendorf.
Miss Mamie Lull.	Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Keith.
Miss Nellie Holmes.	Master E. B. Keith.
Dr. Norman Bridge.	Miss Mary Hollister, Vermont.
Mrs. Norman Bridge.	Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Reiss.
Miss Effie McFarland.	E. D. Dean.
M. E. Stone.	Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Crock.
William Bullen.	Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Hicks.
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Case.	Mrs. Lyman.
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bennett.	Charles P. Worrell. Miss Ada Collins.
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Northing.	J. J. Shibley. Miss Anna Odlin.
J. M. Thacher.	

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

The Rev. J. H. Worcester invoked the Divine blessing, and after the repast President L. L. Coburn introduced his successor, Mr. E. G. Keith. Mr. Coburn alluded to the year just closed, and trusted that it had been happily spent by all. He welcomed Mr. Keith to his new position in a neat eulogy.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. Keith, after thanking the assemblage for the honor conferred upon him, said:

A few days since I met a friend, now residing in Vermont near my native town, who, in answer to my question as to the welfare of the old State, replied: "Vermont is growing poor." Whether this be so or not, one thing we may all say: If she is not rich as the world esteems wealth, she is rich in heroic history, in beautiful scenery, in the reputation of noble men and women, and in all our hearts and memories tonight. The men of Vermont who fought at Bennington, and Plattsburg, and Gettysburg will be the whole world over honor, and will honor forever. Let us emulate their good deeds and virtues, and, as each year rolls around, may we regard with a more reverent spirit the saintly teachings of those fathers and mothers who, by their patient trust in prayer and the promises of God's holy word, transmitted to us by their daily example those lessons of love, truth, and honesty, coupled with an unswerving loyalty to right, liberty, and conscience—a richer and far more glorious legacy than any wealth can confer. And thus I welcome you all here tonight. It is fitting that we who are engaged in the daily bustle, hurry, and care of this great city should turn aside "to commemorate the birthday of the independence of the dear old State," to acknowledge our love and fidelity to her, and to perpetuate her memory to those who come after us.

THE REV. J. H. WORCESTER JR.

The Rev. J. H. Worcester Jr. was introduced, and responded to the toast:

"Vermont—

"I love her rocks and rills,
Her woods and templed hills."

The speaker said wherever Vermonters were found they were proud of their names. They were always generous and free, kind and good-hearted. When Stephen A. Douglas uttered in sarcasm that Vermont was a good State to emigrate from he stated a truism, perhaps unwittingly. Vermont was a good State to emigrate from, because the field there was not large enough for the men that she turned out. The State pride of the South Carolinian caused him to stay by his native soil, while the State pride of the Vermonter caused him to take his State with him like his tent.

GOV. HAMILTON.

Gov. Hamilton was called upon and responded to the toast:

"The broad arena in which many sons of Vermont find ample room and verge enough."

The Governor said he had not the honor to be born in Vermont, but his heart and sympathies were with that grand old State. Since Vermont was founded her sons had always been valorous soldiers, and she had always stood in the front ranks of progress. While they were sons of Vermont they should not forgot that they were citizens of Illinois, and should teach their children to love this State as dearly as they loved Vermont. Throughout his speech he maintained that Illinois should not be lost sight of, but that she was now the adopted State of the Vermonters who had assembled to do honor to their native State.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

Mr. E. B. Sherman read the following letter of regret:

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—May the family tree continue to grow in the rich soil to which it has been transplanted until every wandering son shall find refuge under its branches, is the wish of an absent son tonight. CHARLES A. TINKER.

Letters were also read from Senator Logan, Senator Edmunds, the Hon. David Davis, A. V. H. Carpenter, Senator Morrill, the Hon. E. J. Phelps, the Hon. George H. Bigelow, Judge Drummond, and others.

OTHER TOASTS.

Dr. Norman Bridge responded pleasantly to the toast, "The Doctors of Vermont," and was followed by Dr. Samuel Willard, who took as his subject, "Vermonters as Seen by Outside Barbarians."

President Keith then dismissed the assemblage, and the young folks took possession of the parlors and engaged in dancing until an early hour.

IMPEACHMENT.

Why the Citizens' Association Proposes to Object to the Saloonkeepers' Grand Jurors.

Mr. Paxton, the agent of the Citizens' League, was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday for the grounds upon which the grand jury was to be challenged Monday.

"We believe," said he, "that the majority are favorable to the saloon interest—that they are controlled by the saloonkeepers and their friends. Judging from the surrounding circumstances, there seems to be an agreement between the Saloonkeepers' Association and the County Commissioners that the majority of every grand jury shall be men who are opposed to finding indictments against saloonkeepers who violate the laws. I understand that the association passed a resolution instructing its members who were arrested to waive examination. Some of the officers have told me they intended to do that. Instead of standing trial before a Justice of the Peace, as formerly, every saloonkeeper when arraigned now waives an examination and takes the case before the grand jury, who throw it out. The September one threw out fifteen cases; that in October ten or twelve; November one or two; and December three. So that we have been unable to secure any indictments for the last five months, although some of the plainest cases, backed by the strongest evidence, have been presented—cases with the worst features—mere children and common drunkards, men and women, who were furnished liquor. We tried to stop the sale of liquor to the chronic drunkards of Clark street, the bummers, women especially, and consulted the Judges and police, and had two or three saloonkeepers arrested, but the grand jury threw the cases out, notwithstanding the evidence was conclusive. Our work has developed, and we find obstacles in the way, and one of the worst is the grand jury. The way in which its members are drawn now is a sham, a farce, and a disgrace; and we propose to challenge the array for the purpose of having the Judges select the grand jurors. Then we will get a body of men who are not controlled by the Saloonkeepers' Association. The County Commissioners cannot constitutionally draw grand jurors. It is a clear violation of law and common-sense for them to do it, as they are utterly unfit for such important work. The Citizens' League means business, and the saloonkeepers will find it out if they do not already realize the fact."

THE INNOCENT COMMISSIONERS.

The few County Commissioners who yesterday put in an appearance at the County-Building affected to be quite indignant about the proposition made by the Citizens' League to impeach the members of the grand jury selected by them for the current term of the Criminal Court.

Said Mr. Van Pelt: "Not a breath can be raised against the men drawn by me. George J. Betts, of No. 46 Seelye avenue, one of my men, is a member of the firm of French & Betts, paper-hangers, No. 787 West Madison street, and Michael Brennan, the other man drawn by me, is a popular horseshoer at No. 173 Pacific avenue, a first-class man in every respect."

"Allison Kittring, whom I put on the grand jury," said McClaughrey, "is one of the stanchest citizens of Lemont, where he runs a general store. He used to run a saloon, but that, I believe, he has sold out some time ago."

James Donegan, a skipper, lifting at No. 11 Depuyster street, and Charles Hagemann, of No. 531 West Fourteenth street, about whom the Directory says nothing, were selected by Commissioner McCarthy.

Commissioner Hannigan drew Moritz Wasserman, brother of the Commissioner, who up to lately was engaged in keeping a saloon and has lived for several months as a capitalist at No. 91 North Clark street. He is looking for a chance to start another saloon.

Commissioner Wasserman picked out M. C. Corcoran, of No. 34 North Clark street, saloonkeeper and head of the remnants of the Hatch House gang, besides Frank Agnew, ex-Sheriff, the well-known Democratic politician.

A CONSULTATION.

The dramshop-keepers are preparing for battle. They will be represented in court, it is said, ostensibly in the name of some of the men who are to be challenged. The officers and attorneys of the league were to have held a consultation with State's-Attorney Mills in regard to the matter yesterday. Messrs. Paxton, Rumsey, and Bonney were present, and in the absence of Mr. Storrs, without whom the gentlemen would not agree as to the plan of procedure, the meeting was postponed until this noon, when it is expected some definit action will be taken.

THE LAW.

A TRIBUNE reporter, in conversation with a lawyer, asked him concerning the law on impaneling a special venire. He referred to Chap. 78, paragraph 19, of the Revised Statutes. The law reads:

The Judge of any court of record of competent jurisdiction may order a special venire to be issued for a grand jury at any time when he shall be of the opinion that public justice requires it. The order for such venire shall be entered on the records of the court by the Clerk thereof; and such Clerk shall forthwith issue such venire under his hand and the seal of the court, and deliver the same to the Sheriff, who shall execute the same by summoning, in the same manner now provided or that may hereafter be provided by law for summoning jurors, twenty-three persons, qualified by law, to constitute a grand jury.

FURNITURE MEN.

Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Exchange—Organizing a Clearing-House—The Banquet.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Furniture Manufacturers' Exchange of the Northwest was held yesterday afternoon at the club-room of the Sherman House with about 100 members in attendance. A large amount of routine business came up, and several questions of interest to the trade were discussed, the most important of which resulted in the appointment of a committee to organize a stock company under the title of "The Furniture Manufacturers' Clearing-House for Burlaps." The reports of the exchange, heretofore published weekly, will be issued daily, but a weekly edition will be continued. A resolution requesting Congress to speedily pass a bankrupt law was unanimously adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, A. S. Esmay; Vice-President, C. L. Gamer; Secretary, John P. Fowler; Treasurer, E. Yeoman; Resident Directors, A. C. Schmidt, E. M. Hulse, M. Kunkel, and R. A. Hitchcock; Non-Resident, T. M. Blackstock, of Sheboygan, Wis., and M. C. Ross, of Rockford, Ill.

In the evening the exchange held its annual banquet, at which there were present nearly 200 members and guests, all of whom voted it a most pleasant affair. Mr. L. C. Boyington, the retiring President, addressed the gathering and introduced Mayor Harrison, who responded to the toast "A Cabinetmaker—Our future President." After mournfully explaining that he frequently said things on such occasions which he afterwards regretted, he assured his listeners that the next President would be a Democrat, though not from Chicago, and remarked that Democrats must have good cabinetmakers, since good sideboards were particularly necessary for them. Other toasts were responded to by the Rev. T. H. Morrison, Mr. F. Wender, Mr. E. O. Towne, and others.

OPERA-GLASS SNATCHERS.

Col. N. A. Reed Jr., a local newspaper-man, on coming out of Haverly's last night in company with a party of ladies had his pocket picked of an opera-glass belonging to one of them. Discovering his loss, he returned, had the good fortune to single out the thief, and ordered him to throw up his hands, which he did. The Colonel went through his pockets and succeeded in getting a pair of glasses belonging to some one else. Those stolen from him had evidently been passed to a confederate.

PURSUED BY LYNCHERS.

PENDLETON, Ind., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Michael Records, living near this place, was fined for assaulting his wife. He returned to his home and beat her in a horrible manner, inflicting injuries which may prove fatal. He then seized his little child and broke its arm and collar-bone by striking it against a doorjam. The affair has caused intense excitement, and loud threats are made of lynching by men who are scouring the country in search of him.

Avoid a galloping consumption by the timely use of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE FAR WEST.

Curious Legal Complications in the Case of a California Murderer.

Dorsey Denies the Reports of His Partnership Troubles—Union Pacific Sued for $1,000,000.

Gould's Oregon Scheme—Singular Effect of Gov. Murray's Message on an Aged Mormon.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

FINE LEGAL POINTS PROLONGING A MURDERER'S LIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—An order staying the execution of a death-warrant was made by the Supreme Court today upon the petition of the counsel of Lloyd L. Majors, a murderer, in Santa Clara. Majors was to have been hanged. As upon the trial of nearly all notorious criminals, so by his appeal new points of law practice were raised. In this particular instance the curious spectacle is presented of the prosecution getting a reprieve, while the condemned man resists this respit with all his influence. Majors was first tried at San José for the killing of Renowden. For this offense he received a life sentence. The recent trial in Alameda County was upon a change of venue and for killing of a man named McIntyre. His appeal to the Supreme Court on sentence of imprisonment was denied. His appeal from sentence of death after the Alameda trial is still pending. The point raised in it is, that the accused had once been in jeopardy of his life, because the murder of both Renowden and McIntyre together was one offense. A stay of execution was granted by the Supreme Court upon showing that after Judge Green, of Alameda, had pronounced sentence, Majors appealed on this and other grounds. The 3d of January following the sentence, notwithstanding the appeal, Judge Green issued the death-warrant, which is now in the hands of the Sheriff of Alameda County. Jan. 14 Judge Green refused to recall the warrant. The proceedings are further complicated by the fact that to avoid numerous issues of law raised favorable to the defendant, the Prosecuting Attorney of Santa Clara County induced the Governor to reprieve Majors until March 25. Counsel for Majors are resisting this on the ground that the Governor has no right to reprieve a man against his will. This also is one of the disputed points upon appeal.

[Majors induced two men named Showers and Jewell to murder Renowden, to accomplish which it became necessary to kill McIntyre. Visiting their victim, they tortured the old man and then set fire to his cabin. At the trial Showers turned State's evidence against Jewell and is now serving a life sentence. Jewell in turn testified against Majors. Jewell was hanged Nov. 30, but Majors' fate is uncertain.]

DORSEY.

HIS PARTNERSHIP TROUBLES—OUT OF POLITICS.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 17. — [Special.]—A dispatch was recentry published purporting to be from the Hon. J. M. Walworth, of Omaha, concerning the troubles between Senator Dorsey and his partners and the litigation involving property at Palo Blanco, Mexico, amounting to $800,000. A TRIBUNE correspondent interviewed Dorsey at the St. James tonight and obtained from him a denial as to the details of the report, but he said that he did take possession of the property and intended to hold it. He said the report was altogether false and malicious, and emanated from a brother of J. M. Walworth, whom he had discharged from his service. It was also mentioned that he would almost certainly be the first United States Senator from New Mexico when that Territory is admitted into the Union. He wishes it understood that he is not interested in politics, but simply attending to the business of his ranch in New Mexico.

COLORADO.

A MILLION-DOLLAR SUIT.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 17.—The Denver & New Orleans Railroad Company filed a complaint in the United States Court today against the Union Pacific Railway Company for $1,000,000 damages, claiming that the latter road refuses to exchange passengers and freight and has entered into a compact with the Denver & Rio Grande Company to break it down.

A DREADFUL CRIME.

OURAY, Colo., Jan. 17.—People here are greatly excited over the brutal murder of little Mary Matthews by Mike Cuddihe, his wife, and his wife's brother, John Carroll, living ten miles from Ouray. Mary was recently adopted from the Denver Catholic Orphans' Home by the Cuddihes. She died suddenly Saturday morning and was almost immediately buried. This fact, together with the knowledge that the girl had been a victim of most cruel treatment, aroused the suspicions of the neighbors, who notified the Coroner. He exhumed the body, when evidence of a terrible death was revealed. Her skull was fractured, her limbs were cut in several places, one leg was broken, and the feet and hands had been frozen solid. The Cuddihes while attempting to leave the country were arrested and taken to jail. Talk of lynching was freely indulged in.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Last night the residence of John McQuirk, at Leadville, was blown up by giant powder. A lighted candle set fire to the curtains and soon communicated to the woodshed where the powder was stored. As soon as McQuirk discovered the fire he realized the imminent danger, and caught up his three little children and ran into the street. They barely reached a place of safety when the explosion occurred, literally blowing the house to atoms.

WYOMING.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 17.—The message of Gov. Hale was read this afternoon at 2 o'clock to the Eighth Legislative Assembly. After complimenting the people upon the prosperity which has attended them in the past and making predictions on the future greatness of the Territory, the Governor reviews its mineral and agricultural resources in the most glowing terms. The finances of the Territory are shown to be in a prosperous condition. Radical changes in veterinary laws are urged in order to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into this great cattle-raising section. The Yellowstone National Park question is dealt with in a few pointed sentences, his Excellency urging the necessity of more stringent legislation in order to protect the beauties of this National resort, the principal point being an extension of county judicial authority over the park by the county in which it is situated. The Indian question is also dealt with in an able and spirited manner. The Governor also recommends a revision of the election laws and the mode of selecting jurors. He recommends that the election laws be made more stringent as regards bribery. The game laws receive more than passing notice, and more stringent measures are urged for the preservation of game. Several railroad enterprises are urged for favorable consideration by the Legislature. The question of female suffrage is ignored altogther in the message. As a whole the message meets with general approval, although omitting a number of important questions, for which the Governor refers to his report to the Secretary of the Interior.

A DESPERADO'S DEATH.

A few days ago Charley Conners, alias Dick Taylor, went to Hartville from Fort Fetterman. He was literally an animated arsenal, and soon became one of the numerous terrors of Hartville. Conners got into a quarrel with Enoch West, who was classed as one of Conners' best friends. The quarrel occurred in a saloon, and Conners was drunk. He drew his pistol on West and said: "Enoch, you are my best friend. I love you, but I have to kill you." As he finished saying this a rifle report was heard outside the room, and Conners fell dead with a bullet through his brain. The shot saved West's life. By whom the shot was fired is not known, and not much pains were taken to ascertain who did it.

[The deceased desperado was noted in Texas, New Mexico, and Wyoming. He was one of the principals in the noted Lincoln County vendetta, in New Mexico, in which "Billy the Kid" made his record of twenty-seven men. A few months ago Conners killed a man in New Mexico. They were sitting around a camp-fire when they quarreled, and Conners shot his companion dead and fled.]

NOTES.

GOULD'S PLANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 17.—Respecting the alleged purchase of property at Port Orford,

IFLAGRATIONS.

n of the Famous Monte-
Hotel at Las Vegas, N.
—Loss, $300,000.

Hotel Burned to the Ground,
tailing a Loss of
$100,000.

Wis., and Canastota, N. Y.,
by Destructive Fires—
The Day's Record.

zuma Hotel at Las Vegas,
rned to the Ground—Loss
Partially Insured.
o., Jan. 17.—The grand Monte-
Las Vegas, N. M., burned this
e fire originated in the base-
posed from a gasoline machine,
inutes was in ruins. The guests
lost everything, barely escap-
ves. Frozen fire plugs rendered
ient powerless. The hotel was
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé
any, and was one of the finest
e West. The loss is $300,000,
ce less than $100,000, distributed
umber of companies.
lighted with gas and heated by
bath-house had a capacity of
y. The house was four stories
od in the midst of a beauti-

Suwanee, Fla., Burned—
Escape of the Guests.
, Fla., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—
Culpepper Hotel, at Suwanee
at Suwanee, Fla., one of the
ts in the State, was burned to
o'clock this morning. Flames
second story of the building
ctly over the kitchen. A strong
ing, and with lightning-like
he flames to every part of the
r-sided five-turreted wooden
ning 125 rooms, and reputed
t edifice of the kind in the
0 guests, nearly all of whom
s, were asleep in their rooms
but for the frantic efforts of
d other employés, who were
through the corridors batter-
and arousing the sleepers as
the loss of life would have
early all were obliged to es-
through windows and from
lthough no loss of life re-
ustained broken limbs and
a serious but not dangerous

onflictingly reported as both
New York, ran through the
was severely but not fatally

aph-office in the place was in
otel, and the next nearest of-
twelve miles distant, is so re-
ne that accurate details have
t unobtainable. The hotel
ts contents, including the ef-
, are totally destroyed. The
furniture were valued at
ll insured for $51,000. None
ourists, or any insurance. A
afternoon to convey the suf-

at Eau Claire, Wis.

., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—An
special to the *Pioneer-Press*
r 1 o'clock this afternoon
ired issuing from the second
on the corner of Barstow
occupied in the second floor
ber Company as an office,
dentist, and E. H. Parker, a
st floor was occupied by
ach, of Chicago, as a cloth-
's furnishing store. The
veral years ago at a cost of
destroyed. There was an
ilding of $8,000, as follows:
ford of Connecticut, $2,000;

k of Kaufmann & Bachrach
00. Part of the insurance
ows: Fire Association of
American of Philadelphia,
ce of London, $8,000. The
quite covered by insurance,
other companies has not
The flames were con-
building.
per Company lost all their
niture.
losses $1,000; insured in
00.
stimates his loss at $2,000.
00.
as occupied by J. P. Fox,
in $3,500. He was insured
of England, $1,000; Orient,
Connecticut, $1,000.
s to have originated from
e furnace, though many
vanced. The total loss on
s estimated at $55,000.

Chicago.

arm was sounded from Box
n Buren streets. Sparks
an adjacent barn had set
y frame dwelling No. 48
nage about $25.
ox 964 at 9:40 p. m. was
ry of flames in the shed at
ndon street. The prem-
cupied by John Jacobs.
was used as a vegetable
oyed, together with con-
300, which is covered by

orning a small blaze was
of James Cunningham's
inand street. A defect-
Damage, $10.

and-Dollar Fire at
ta, N. Y.

n. 17.—A fire at Canas-
this morning, destroyed
ness portion of the town.
ward of $70,000.

tence, R. I.

Jan. 17.—The Vaucha
he Rhode Island Nation-
ss, burned late tonight.

TRIAL.

nong Miners.

—There is great desti-
rorking in the ore beds
igh County, and along
Railroad. Their pay
m 75 to 65 cents a day,
refuse to give them the
demanding cash. Con-
n was necessitated by
Only a few mines are
a result hundreds of

tions by Striking
rs.

7.—The striking coal-
ersisted in parading
ve gone to the works
holesale arrests to-
icipated. Twenty-five
igners, resumed work

XAMINATIONS.

17.—[Special.]—Civil-
igarton, Cookson, and
he civil-service exam-
ighty candidates pre-
nom sixty-four were
. Twenty-eight men
d for clerkships. Of
and fourteen women
mination. Thirty-six
s as letter-carriers.

HIP NEWS.

Arrived, the Cepha-
e Greece, from Lon-
rre; the Wisconsin,
Circassia, from Glas-

d out, the Wyoming,
a.
Arrived, the Gallia,

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Incorporation of the Union League Auxiliary Association of Chicago.

The New Pastor of Jefferson Park Church—Heavy Verdict Against a Railroad Company.

A Purse of $10,000—Notable Deaths—A Windfall—Bond Decision—The Meade Mystery.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State issued the following licenses of incorporation today: To the Union League Auxiliary Association of Chicago, for forming and maintaining an organization for social intercourse and the promotion of loyalty and good government, and to assist in forming and maintaining a private library, reading-room, and collection of objects of art; capital, $50,000; incorporators, George F. Bissell, Albert S. Coe, and Rollin A. Keyes. The Star Barrel & Box Company of Chicago; capital, $16,000; incorporators, Henry R. Rothwell, George C. Fry, and J. C. Ahrensfeld. Sommer, Lynds & Co., of Quincy, Ill., for conducting a wholesale drug business; capital, $125,000; incorporators, Aldo Sommers, Daniel E. Lynds, and Philip Schaus.

A DOCTOR ARRESTED.

Dr. Henry Ralls Smith was arrested here this evening at the instance of the State Board of Health on a charge of violating the State Medical Practice act.

A MISSING CASHIER.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Z. T. Banks, the Cashier of the Lovington (Moultrie County) Bank, has disappeared. Criminal proceedings had been commenced against him for alleged swindling of the depositors of the bank.

A RURAL TRAGEDY.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—At Lester School-House in Rountree Township, this county, a spelling-school was held last night. The exercises had closed and the crowd was dispersing, when a pistol-shot was heard. It was soon found that a young man by the name of Steve Sturgeon had been shot and instantly killed by Walker Walcher. Walcher says that Sturgeon struck him in the face during a fight. Walcher put his hand into his pocket and attempted to draw out his pistol, but he had hardly got it out before it was discharged, killing Sturgeon. Walcher claims that he had no intention of killing Sturgeon, and that the hammer caught in his clothes and the pistol was discharged. Another version is that Sturgeon and Walcher were jealous about a girl, and that Walcher went armed for the purpose of shooting Sturgeon. Walcher is about 22 years old. Sturgeon was 25.

INDIANA.

A NEW PASTOR FOR CHICAGO.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The Rev. Thomas Parry, who has accepted a call to the Jefferson Park Church, Chicago, left for Chicago tonight. The Rev. Mr. Parry is a very able man. He was given a reception tonight, and resolutions of regret were passed.

TAKEN TO THE ASYLUM.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Thomas A. Dean, member of the firm of Woodford & Dean, was today taken to the insane asylum. His delusion is that he is the Pope.

[Mr. Dean is well known throughout the West and Northwest, being prominently identified with the commercial travelers' associations.]

IOWA.

THE STOCKING CLAIM AGAINST DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The Stocking claim of $26,000 against the City of Dubuque was settled today by the city authorities agreeing to pay the full amount of the judgment by issuing bonds to run twenty years bearing 6 per cent interest.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

A verdict has been rendered in the District Court at Charles City against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road in favor of S. H. Leland for $16,000, being the amount of damages claimed by the plaintiff for property destroyed by fire in the company's depot in Charles City two years ago.

COUNCIL BLUFFS WATER-WORKS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The water-works were tested today for the first time with fire-hose from hydrants, and worked satisfactorily. The water was pumped from the Missouri River, four miles from the centre of the town.

WISCONSIN.

SENTIMENTAL SYMPATHY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The railroad officials of high and low rank in the employ of the St. Paul Company, aided by other friends, are making up a purse of $10,000 to be presented to the widow of their fellow-worker W. G. Swan, late Traffic Manager of the road, whose death occurred at an early hour this morning.

POPULATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The State Board of Supervision reports the present population of the various State institutions as follows: Northern Insane Hospital, 615; State Insane Hospital, 505; State Prison, 335; Deaf and Dumb Institution, 207; Industrial School for Boys, 302; Blind Institute, 64.

LAND-OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

MERRILL, Wis., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Hon. Myron H. McCord, of this place, has received the appointment of Register of the Land-Office at Wausau, Wis.

[Mr. McCord has been twice elected to the Assembly and once to the Senate of Wisconsin.]

THE MEADE MURDER TRIAL.

WAUPACA, Wis., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The trial of Alfred Vandecar for the murder of H. C. Mead, the Waupaca banker, Oct. 7, 1882, is in progress. The prosecution has already examined about a dozen witnesses, and rested this noon. The evidence has been mainly of a circumstantial nature. Vandecar appears cool and collected. The first witness for the defense was sworn this afternoon. Vandecar's attorney will try to prove an alibi for his client.

MINNESOTA.

A CARPENTER BECOMES A MILLIONAIRE.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—John J. Engeman, a carpenter in moderate circumstances, residing in this city, has fallen heir to a fortune by the death of his brother William at Coney Island, N. Y. The property is said to be worth $1,000,000.

A BOND DECISION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17.—In the mandamus case brought by the Manitoba Road to compel the City of Minneapolis to pay $63,000 bonds voted to build the railroad from there to Osseo the District Court today filed a decision that the bonds need not be paid because operated by the Manitoba Company, whose headquarters are in St. Paul instead of Minneapolis, which was one of the stipulations of the original agreement.

MICHIGAN.

FATALLY WOUNDED BY MASKED ROBBERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 17.—C. K. Crusen, the Township Treasurer of Lafayette, Gratiot County, was attacked in his house last night by two masked robbers, and shot and fatally wounded. The robbers made their escape.

NEBRASKA.

A NEW BANK.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Mr. Ezra Millard, late President of the Omaha National Bank, will shortly establish a new National bank in this city.

OBITUARY.

DEATHS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Special dispatches to THE TRIBUNE announce the following deaths:

At Madison, Ind., yesterday the Rev. Dr. D. D. McKee, aged 78. Deceased was identified with Hanover College from its start, was one of its Trustees thirty years, and had been over fifty years in the Presbyterian ministry.

Samuel Beck, for fifty-one years a resident of Indianapolis and the oldest merchant in continuous business in that city, died yesterday of pneumonia, aged 75 years. Mr. Beck held the position of Quartermaster-General of the Indiana militia under Govs. Whitcomb, Wright, Willard, Hendricks, Williams, and Gray.

Chas. S. Roe, son of ex-United States Marshal R. Roe, of Bloomington, Ill., died in that city last night. He was 41 years old, and had important mining interests in Colorado.

SOVEREIGNS OF THE SOIL.

CANE-GROWERS IN COUNCIL.

THE CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The session of the Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Convention opened this morning with the report of the joint committee, consisting of the five delegates representing the Louisiana sugar interests and an equal number appointed to confer with them. In a preamble and resolutions the report recited the importance to the country of the sugar-producing industry, deprecated any change of or interference with the present tariff on sugars, took grounds against treaties with foreign countries under which sugars shall be admitted free of duty, and called upon Congress to abrogate the present treaty with the Kingdom of Hawaii. The report was unanimously adopted.

Prof. McMurtrie read a paper on beet-sugar production, in which he showed that the proper climatic conditions are found in the United States only in New England, Northern New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and in the country north of San Francisco.

Prof. Weber, of the Champaign Sugar-Works, delivered an address on the use and benefits of vacuum pan-boiling and other matters connected with the work of the company.

Prof. Wiley pointed out the difficulties not yet overcome in the production of sugar from sorghum, and accompanied the same with views showing the works and machinery of some of the most prominent sugar-works in the country. He also explained the use of the polariscope, illustrating the same by tests of samples of sugars and sirups.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

THE WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

LAKE MILLS, Wis., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The second day's session of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association opened at 10 o'clock this morning. The necessary Committees on Finance, Butter, and Cheese were appointed.

Col. Curtis, of New York, presented a paper on the education of the farmer. He berated the common-school system, and thought training-schools for farmers' boys should be established, with farms attached.

The cooperative system of cheesemaking was discussed by J. B. Harris, of New York. The cooperative system was cheaper for the producer and manufacturer than the individual manner; uniformity in product was one of the good results of the system.

Gov. Rusk appeared upon the platform and was loudly cheered by the delegates. He made a brief speech complimenting the energy displayed by the farmers.

C. R. Beach gave a paper on the question, "Are the Dairymen Doing All They Can in Their Business?"

The Hon. Hiram Smith discussed the necessity of feeding ground feed during the pasture season. He found that he was thus able to keep more cows this way and relatively cheaper.

The evening was devoted to feasting, song, and sentiment, with some 300 persons around the banqueting table.

THE ILLINOIS GRANGE.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The State Grange today adopted the report of its Executive Committee, recommending the discontinuance of its headquarters on the grounds of the Illinois State Fair unless better accommodations are provided for its purposes. The same committee reports a balance in the hands of the State Agency at Chicago of $1,476.

The resolutions demand that the Bureau of Agriculture be made an Executive department, and its head a Cabinet officer. They recommend the establishment of experimental farms in the several counties of the State, or the addition of experimental departments to county farms already existing. The report on transportation, which was adopted, asks the Illinois delegation in Congress to urge the enactment of laws to regulate commerce between the States, and to support a liberal measure for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal as an enterprise of National commercial importance for the increase of transportation facilities, and the regulation of charges on traffic by rail.

E. A. Giller, of Greene County, was reélected Grand Master.

IN GENERAL.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS HORTICULTURISTS.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society will be held at Elgin, commencing Tuesday, Jan. 22, and continuing three days.

CATTLE-RAISING IN MONTANA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Manager Cowles, of the Concord Cattle Company, who have large herds on the Upper Tongue River, in Montana, says stock is wintering in good condition, and he is arranging to ship 10,000 head from the States to the range in the spring. He estimates the shipments from Montana next summer at 40,000 head against 30,000 this year.

NEBRASKA FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

KEARNEY, Neb., Jan. 17.—The Nebraska State Farmers' Alliance concluded its two days' session tonight. After transacting routine business a platform was adopted declaring in favor of National and State legislation to regulate railway traffic, with both maximum and minimum rates. They demand the abolition of National banks and the substitution of currency by the Government direct; oppose protection, and demand a tariff for revenue only; ask Congress to reclaim all unearned land-grants and reserve the public domain for acual settlers; and oppose the acquirement of public lands by foreigners.

A REMINDER OF A RECENT LOCAL YARN.

London *Daily News:* A scene of great excitement occurred on the Town-Hall square, Bolton, which is at present occupied by an exhibition of various kinds during the progress of the New-Year's fair. The principal position on the square—that opposit the Commercial Hotel—is this year occupied by the well-known exhibition of Edmonds' (late Wombwell's) Menagerie. At 3 o'clock a large number of persons had assembled in front of the menagerie for the purpose of listening to the band attached to the exhibition, when just as the musicians were about to commence the crowd was startled by loud shouts proceeding from the interior of the menagerie, followed by a general stampede of men, women, and children down the steps of the exhibition into the square. A scene of great alarm ensued, as it was stated that one of the lions had got loose and had attacked a woman inside the show. The crowds continued to rush down the steps, and a portion of an empty caravan used to form an inclosure for the exhibition was burst violently down, and the people inside escaped by this outlet. A minute or two afterwards a young woman in a half-rattling condition was led out of the menagerie by this improvised exit and conveyed to the police station, bleeding profusely from a severe scalp wound. From what could be gathered from the startled spectators inside the menagerie, it appears that Edgar Delmonico, described as "the Arabian Lion Chief," was going from den to den in his usual performance, and was about to enter the den containing a group of young lions when one of them leaped over his head to he was opening the cage and alighted on the floor of the menagerie and in the centre of the people. As may be imagined, the utmost excitement and terror occurred among the spectators, who rushed to the side of the menagerie nearest the entrance. A panic ensued, as it was impossible for the crush of persons to ascend the wooden steps leading to the outside. Meanwhile the young lion, perhaps as much frightened as the people, careered round and among the spectators, pursued by the attendants of the menagerie, who ultimately managed to secure it by means of a tub. In the meantime a serious accident occurred. As the people were rushing from one end of the show to another a woman named Mary Jane Butterfield was crused beneath the ropes which surround the exhibition and are placed a few feet from the front of the caravans, being forced against a caravan containing a large full-grown lioness, and next to the African lion "Nero." The lioness extended its paw beneath the bars of her cage and clutched at the woman's head. The attendants seized forks and other weapons and struck the lioness repeatedly before she would release her hold. When this was affected the woman, bleeding and terrified, was conveyed to the police station, where Dr. Holden was sent for. A piece of the scalp was found to have been torn away, there being besides several incised wounds caused by the animal's claws.

RESTITUTION.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—C. F. Dewey, alias O. H. Halpert, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement from Kidder, Peabody & Co. and banks in Montreal by means of forged bills of lading and drafts, securing about $80,000, made restitution of about $60,000.

JAMES NUTT.

His Plea of Insanity Supported by the Testimony of Many Persons.

In Addition the Defendant Is Proven to Have Always Been of Weak Mind.

Acquittal Expected by the Boy's Friends—Brilliant Forensic Displays Expected.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The trial of James Nutt for the killing of Nicholas Lyman Dukes was continued today. The public interest in the case is unabated, and the court-house was besieged all day with crowds of people eager to gain admittance to the room in which the trial is being conducted. No one was admitted except on a pass issued by the Sheriff. The audience was composed almost entirely of professional and business men, though a large number of ladies were in attendance, among them many of the most fashionable and aristocratic in the city. A great many ministers were also noticed. Mrs. Nutt was unable to attend the trial today, but Miss Lizzie was present during the entire session.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness called was James Wells, an uncle of the prisoner, who was on the stand yesterday. He testified to the mental weakness of the prisoner, and said he had always been considered dull and of insufficient capacity to attend to business. Capt. Nutt had often told him he did not know what to do with Jim—that he seemed unable to learn anything. He also testified to the agitation and emotion exhibited by James at the mention of the name of Dukes.

Isaac N. Hurst, the next witness, said he had managed Capt. Nutt's place when he was in Harrisburg, and testified to the mental incapacity exhibited by James.

F. C. Breckenridge was next called. He was present when Dukes killed Capt. Nutt, and testified to that fact. After the trial of Dukes he gave to James Nutt the pistol formerly owned by his father—the one he had on his person when killed by Dukes, and the one with which Dukes was killed.

The defense then offered to show that Dukes was armed when shot, but the evidence was not admitted.

Miss Lenore Phillips was the next witness. She had been a school-teacher and James Nutt had been a scholar. She considered him very weak-minded. He could not learn anything.

Documentary evidence was then offered to show that James Nutt, a full brother to Capt. Nutt, George Nutt, a half-brother, and Mary Nutt, a full sister, had been judicially declared lunatics.

EXPERT EVIDENCE.

Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. W. H. Daly, Dr. C. C. Wylie, and Dr. J. B. Ewing were then examined as insanity experts. A hypothetical case covering the facts in the case was proposed to them, and they were asked how they would explain the act of a person situated as Nutt was, and with his family history. All answered that they would say he acted from an uncontrollable impulse, induced by the aggravating circumstances. They testified also that it was possible for a person to be sane a few minutes before the commission of an act, to be insane at that time, and then become sane again.

Dr. Daly was asked if an uncontrollable impulse was a test of insanity, and replied no; that a sane person might under a sudden passion be unable to control himself, but under the circumstances of the hypothetical case it was to be supposed the act was the result of an insane impulse.

Dr. Smith Fuller was then called. He said he did not believe in the theory of insane impulse; that he thought the act of James Nutt was the result of a monomania; that he believed Nutt premeditated the killing of Dukes; that he brooded over it; that the thought of revenge drove everything else out of his mind; and that his monomania finally became so strong that when an opportunity presented itself he carried out his design. He believed Nutt to be insane.

INSANITY FULLY ESTABLISHED.

All the testimony taken today went to show that the prisoner was insane at the time he killed Dukes. The defense think they have established this fact so clearly the jury cannot do otherwise than acquit. The closing speeches on both sides it is expected will be among the ablest ever delivered at a murder trial in this city. Senator Voorhees will close for the defense. He has been studying Dukes' letters to Capt. Nutt, and will review them in his address. This will afford him a fine field for the display of his peculiar eloquence.

THE DEVIL'S NATURE.

The Rev. Dr. Sweetser Doubts Satan's Personality and Tells a Story.

"My purpose this evening is to set forth the faith of the Universalist Church in regard to the true nature and destiny of the Devil," said the Rev. Dr. Sweetser at the Church of the Messiah as he finished reading his text: "He that committeth sin is of the Devil, for the Devil sinneth from the beginning." "According to the belief which has generally prevailed," said the reverend Doctor, "the Devil is a fallen angel. It is said that he was an archangel, standing high in the confidence and favor of God, but through pride and lust for power he rebelled and was cast out of Heaven down to Hell, where he now is chief. This occurred, it is said, before the creation of man. When man appeared upon the scene of creation the Devil was on the watch for him, and at once set to work to win him from his allegiance to God, and in this attempt, it is said, he easily succeeded. By his machinations man fell, and since then he has been tempting mankind and plotting evil against them, to prevent their return to the estate they lost. He is supposed to know all things, to be omnipresent, and, as a certain writer says: 'One would be led to think that he had greatly increased his powers by his sin and rebellion,' as no good angel is ever represented as possessing anything like the amount of dominion which he is supposed to exercise.

"As to his destiny, it is supposed he will never be saved, but will remain everlastingly in the Hell over which he rules, and that after the Judgment-Day all unrepentant souls will be given over to him, without reprieve, that he may wreak his wrath upon them forever. They who hold this belief suppose, no doubt, that it is supported by the Bible, and many of them seem to think it quite essential to the support of true religion. The same objection is also raised against those who deny the doctrine of endless punishment; that they are taking away that fear from the people without which there would be no restraint upon sin and no motive sufficient to make men obey God. It is said that a belief in an endless Hell and in such a Devil as I have described is necessary to make men keep the moral law and to incite them to seek salvation through Christ. Such a statement seems to me to be unworthy of a truly enlightened mind in this nineteenth century of the Christian era, and is not worthy even of so much respect as the feeling of a little girl who said to her mother: 'Mamma, do you know how I get into bed quick? Why, I put one foot over the edge of the crib and then I say "Hats!"'"

DESERTERS RELEASED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—A telegraphic order was received this evening by Gen. Terry from the Secretary of War directing the release from custody and discharge from the military service of Henry Watson and Franklin Switzer, the soldiers who deserted from the Second Cavalry and who have been in confinement at Fort Snelling since last November. They were captured about thirty miles north of the International boundary line, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement in a military prison.

A MISSING BOY.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—No trace has been discovered of the missing Oshkosh boy, Jesse Dean. The police intend to issue circulars bearing the boy's photograph.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 17.—The home of Jesse Dean, the boy reported missing in Boston, is in Oshkosh, but he has two uncles living here, who say he is studying music there, but was accompanied by his mother, and she has sent them no notification of his disappearance.

AN EX-UNITED STATES MARSHAL SUED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The Government has sued ex-United States Marshal H. H. Crittenden, of this city, and his sureties for an alleged indebtedness of $10,304.68 claimed to have been brought about by Crittenden's negligence in office in the matter of allowing witness-fees, etc., in unnecessary prosecutions against moonshiners. Crittenden denies the validity of the claim, and will make a strong defense. He is the brother of Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

OVER THE LINE.

A CAPIAS SUIT AGAINST A MONTREAL FIRM.

An affidavit for capias was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by the firm of Daniel Oppenheimer & Co. against the firm of Thomas Walls & Sons. The plaintiffs asked for the arrest of the latter firm, against whom they are about to bring an action on the case to recover $2,000 damages. The complaining parties do business in London, Eng., and defendants do business in Montreal and Toronto, Canada. It is charged that defendants bought goods of plaintiffs July 1, 1883, amounting to $1,500, a credit of six months being allowed. The representation was made that the purchasers were entirely solvent. Another bill of goods amounting to $4,409.84 was purchased two months later on the same representations, and it is further claimed that at this latter period Walls & Sons bought heavily of other London merchants on credit, the total purchases reaching $80,000. Oppenheimer & Co. are now convinced that the defendants were engaged in a conspiracy to defraud both European and American creditors, but who the latter are is not stated. It is claimed that the goods were converted into cash and the members of the firm decamped and are now in Chicago. Thomas Walls, the senior member of the firm, is charged with having made way with $40,000, which he brought with him to this city. Oppenheimer & Co. have already entered judgment at Montreal for $4,409.84, the amount of the second sale. The present suit is for $1,500, the value of the first lot of goods, sold July 1, 1883. An action in debt was also instituted to recover the sum for which the judgment has been obtained at Montreal. The defendants were held to bail in the first suit in the sum of $1,500, and in the second the surety was fixed at $5,000.

PROBLEMS IN SQUARES.

DR. ZUKERTORT PLAYS TWELVE GAMES OF CHESS AT THE SAME TIME.

A curious sight was witnessed in Chickering Hall yesterday, when at 4 o'clock in the afternoon Dr. Zukertort, of London, the champion chess-player of the world, played twelve games simultaneously, without seeing one of the boards. The Doctor sat with his back to the audience, while his opponents were seated at tables arranged in parallel lines. There were about twenty spectators present, and intense silence was maintained during the progress of the games. The players at the different tables were: No. 1, Dr. Gibson; 2, Mr. Gage; 3, Mr. Lindberg; 4, Mr. Edler; 5, Prof. Owen; 6, Mr. Walker; 7, Mr. Lee; 8, Mr. Turner; 9, Mr. Ackerman; 10, Mr. Holden; 11, Mr. Sonnenschein; 12, Mr. Hays. Mr. John D. Adair, the champion of the Northwest, was teller, calling out the moves made by each player, and the Doctor replied—sometimes after reflection lasting a minute or so—indicating the next move that was to be made. A recess of one hour was taken at 7 o'clock, and at 8 the playing was resumed. Several of the most accomplished chess-players in Chicago watched with great interest the moves that were made, and much wonder was expressed at the phenomenal resources of memory displayed by Dr. Zukertort.

The crowd in attendance during the evening was much larger than in the afternoon, nearly 100 persons being present. Dr. Zukertort took more time to consider every move, the waits sometimes being of about two minutes' duration.

When the games were resumed after supper the Doctor said that he could repeat how the pieces stood on every table, but as such an operation would take too much time he would repeat the positions of any single table that might be selected. "No. 7" was called out, and the Doctor astonished everybody by correctly calling out the position of every piece on the board.

At 10 o'clock today will be resumed the game between Mr. Morgan, of Hyde Park, and Dr. Zukertort, which has already lasted fourteen hours.

THE TUG-OWNERS.

THEY DISAGREE ON THE QUESTION OF BURNING HARD INSTEAD OF SOFT COAL.

At the adjourned meeting of the tug-owners those present agreed to disagree, and another season of warfare and small profits may be expected. The main object of the meeting was to perfect an agreement whereby hard coal would supersede soft coal on the tugs, but, although many were favorable to the project, it fell through. Dr. De Wolf, it is said, has notified all tug-owners that next spring a vigorous prosecution will be commenced against all who violate the smoke ordinance. Some thought that, in order to avoid trouble with the Health Department, it would be wise for all to burn hard coal, but this was objected to because of the increased expense. Those favoring the project argued that the additional expense could be counteracted by regulating the distance run by tugs in searching for tows, and by increasing the tariff of towing 5 per cent. These arguments failed to convince the opposition, and it was finally decided that each should conduct his own business independent of his competitors. Several tug-owners say they will burn hard coal whether the others do or not.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
A GRAND POPULAR SUCCESS.
SIBERIA.
A Romantic Drama in Six Acts and Seven Tableaux,
BY BARTLEY CAMPBELL.
Second Siberian Matinee Saturday.
McVICKER'S THEATRE.
HER MAJESTY'S OPERA CO.
TWO WEEKS ONLY—Ten Evenings and Two Matinees, commencing Monday, Jan. 28, 1884,
including
MME. ADELINA PATTI
AND
MME. ETELKA GERSTER,
Who will appear in their favorite roles.
Full Orchestra and Chorus of Her Majesty's Opera, conducted by ARDITI.
Among the works to be given are
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.....with PATTI
ELISIR D'AMORE.....with GERSTER
LES HUGUENOTS.....with PATTI and GERSTER
AIDA.....with PATTI
ROMEO E GIULIETA.....with PATTI
LINDA DI CHAMOUNI.....with GERSTER
SEMIRAMIDE.....with PATTI
MARTA.....with GERSTER
Etc., etc., etc. Full particulars will be given shortly.
NOTICE—The sale of Subscription Tickets for either the first or second week—five nights and one Matinee, $21—is now in progress.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
TONIGHT, Every Evening this week and Saturday Matinee, and to meet the great demand for seats, a grand special performance Sunday Eve'g, Jan. 20,
THE ORIGINAL
Rice's Surprise Party
IN the Melodramatic, Operatic, Comedy Mosaic, entitled
Pop; or, The Fortunes of a Dramatic Author.
Next Week—MONTE CRISTO.
THE ART INSTITUTE,
Cor. Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.
Open Day and Evenings This Week.
The Second Annual Loan Collection
Will remain on exhibition complete during this week.
STANDARD THEATRE.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
WHITNEY & DYER.....Managers
The Event of the Season. Every Evening this week and Saturday and Sunday Matinees,
Patterson's New York Opera Co.
In the Popular and Successful Opera,
THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF.
Through an arrangement with Mr. Townsend Percy.
FIFTY PEOPLE ON THE STAGE.
Next Week—THE CHANFRAUS. Sale of seats opens Friday, Jan. 18.
KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Last week people all seemed crazy to see Irving; this week they are crowding here to see BOTOCUDO WOMAN with 2-inch piece of wood imbedded in lower lip. New Stage Show, besides two rooms full of curious people.
KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Business bigger and better than ever notwithstanding Irving's opposition. Crowds pouring in this Museum from 1 till 10 p. m. to see the SEVEN LONG-HAIRED SUTHERLAND SISTERS and other curiosities, and the new Stage Show.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Enthusiastic Reception and Last Three Performances of the Engagement.
Mr. Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry,
And the LYCEUM COMPANY.
Under the direction of MR. HENRY E. ABBEY.
NOTICE—On Friday and Saturday evenings the curtain will rise punctually at a quarter to 8.
This Friday and Saturday Evenings,
THE BELLS.
Mathias (his Original Part).....Mr. Henry Irving
After which, Mrs. Cowley's Comedy in 2 acts,
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
Dorlcourt.....Mr. Henry Irving
Letitia Hardy.....Miss Ellen Terry
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2,
CHARLES I.
Charles I. (his original part).....Mr. Henry Irving
Queen Henrietta Maria.....Miss Ellen Terry
Monday, Jan. 21—ABBEY'S ITALIAN OPERA CO.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—EXTRA.
Grand Italian Opera.
Engagement for 12 Nights Only.
Monday Evening, Jan. 21, Mr. HENRY E. ABBEY'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
FROM THE
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, N. Y.
Acting Manager.....MR. MAURICE GRAU
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
FAUST,
Supported by Signors Campanini, Novara, Contini, and Signor Raschmann (his first appearance here). Mesdames Scalchi, Labiache, and Mme. Christine Nilsson.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,
LUCIA,
Supported by Signors Stagno (his first appearance here), Augier, Fornari, Grazzi, and Signor Del Puente; Mlle. Forti and Mme. Marcella Sembrich (her first appearance in Chicago.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,
LOHENGRIN,
Supported by Signors Campanini, Novara, Contini, and Raschmann.
Mme. Fursch-Madi and Mme. Nilsson.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24,
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA,
Supported by Signors Stagno, Corsini, Contini, Grazzi, Del Puente, and Mirabella (his first appearance here). Mme. Labiache and Mme Sembrich.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
LE PROPHETE.
Supported by Mme. Scalchi and Mlle. Valleria. Signors Stagno, Steggi, Mirabella, Gaudagnani, Augier.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
FAUST.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26,
CARMEN,
Supported by Signors Campanini, Corsini, Grazzi, Augier, and Del Puente.
Mme. Valleria, Mlles. Corani, Labiache, and Mme. Trebelli (her first appearance here).
The incidental divertisement will be supported by Mme. Cavalazzi and Corps de Ballet.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, first production in Chicago of Ponchielli's successful opera,
LA GIOCONDA,
Supported by Signors Stagno, Novara, Augier, Grazzi, Contini, Barberis, and Del Puente; Mmes. Fursch-Madi, Scalchi, and Mlle. Valleria.
The incidental divertisement will be supported by Mme. Cavalazzi and Corps de Ballet.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29,
LA TRAVIATA,
Supported by M. Capoul, Signors Guadagnini, Contini, Corsari, Grazzi, Barberis, and Corsini,
Mme. Labiache, Mlle. Forti, and Mme. Sembrich.
The incidental divertisement will be supported by Mme. Cavalazzi and Corps de Ballet.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,
MIGNON.
Supported by Mmes. Nilsson and Scalchi, and Mlle. Valleria.
Signors Capoul, Novara, Del Puente.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31,
HAMLET,
Supported by Signors Kaschmann, Mirabella, Augier, and Capoul.
Mme. Scalchi and Mme. Sembrich.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1,
IL TROVATORE,
Supported by Mme. Valleria, Mlle. Forti, and Mme. Trebelli.
Signors Del Puente, Augier, Grazzi, and Signor Stagno.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
LA SONNAMBULA.
Supported by Signors Campanini, Novara, Corsini, Grazzi.
Miles. Corani, Forti, and Mme. Sembrich.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Sig. Auguste Vianesi
Alternate Conductor.....Sig. Cleofonte Campanini
SALE FOR SINGLE PERFORMANCES, also SALE SECOND WEEK this Friday, Jan. 18, 10 o'clock.
PRICES—$4, $3, $2.50, $2, and $1.50, reserved.
Orders by mail and telegram honored as received.
C. H. MATTHEWS, Treasurer. MARCUS R. MAYER, Business Manager.

!!!! LAST CHANCE! !!!!
A FREE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
IN
French, German, or Spanish
BY
DR. RICH. S. ROSENTHAL'S
Meisterschaft System.
TERMS:
1. Every person subscribing for the "Meisterschaft System," at the regular rates of $5, between Jan. 15 and 22, 1884, will receive the fifteen Meisterschaft books and a ticket for the free course.
2. Only persons holding tickets signed either by Janssen, McClurg & Co., Lyon & Healy & Co., or the Colegrove Book Co., will be admitted.
THE AFTERNOON CLASSES
Will meet at the Palmer House on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 2 p. m. for French; at 3 p. m. for German

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Charles T. Gorham, ex-Minister to The Hague, is at the Palmer.

James G. Ellwood, of Joliet, Ill., Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Illinois, is at the Sherman.

The Rev. S. B. Barnitz, of Des Moines, Ia., Western Secretary of Lutheran Missions, is at the Palmer.

Judges G. M. McCrary, of Keokuk, Ia.; R. E. Williams, of Bloomington, Ill.; and I. M. Case, of Marquette, Mich., are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The statement that Charles Randolph, Secretary of the Board of Trade, had resigned, or intended to resign, is without foundation.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Jeffrey gave a supper party to Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry at the Calumet Club last night. Thirty sat down to table.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 19°; 9 a. m., 20°; 10 a. m., 23°; 11 a. m., 25°; 12 m., 27°; 1 p. m., 30°; 3 p. m., 34°; 6 p. m., 31°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.64; 6 p. m., 29.49.

County-Commissioner Van Pelt feels happy. The Buford, Steele & Southwestern Railroad Company of Dakota has presented him with a pass over its line for the year 1884, giving as a reason that Mr. Van Pelt is a "moral politician."

Mike Brennan, who keeps a saloon on State street, near Twelfth, was brought before Justice Foote yesterday charged with doing business after midnight. He claimed that he merely kept open while his customers were waiting for a street-car. His case was continued until tomorrow.

The Social Science Association held its monthly meeting at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. Dr. Leila G. Bedell read an interesting paper on "Unity in Science." The meetings of the association will hereafter be held the third Saturday of each month, to give teachers the opportunity of attending.

The two cases of forgery against Nathan Schwabacher, son of the Peoria millionaire, were dismissed in the Armory Police Court yesterday for want of prosecution. Schwabacher obtained small amounts from different saloons on alleged forged checks, but it appears that some of his rich relatives squared matters with the saloonkeepers.

Mr. George Knerr says that he was not dismissed from his place at the poor-house on account of any negligence of duty, but simply because he was a Republican, and as such was obnoxious to Commissioners McCarthy, Hannigan, and other Democrats. He brings a letter from Warden Frey to the effect that he has served for two years and has been a faithful and trustworthy employé during that time.

When Charles W. Broomhall, the Englewood Station Agent of the Fort Wayne Road, who embezzled and lost in grain speculation $3,000 of the company's funds, was brought before Justice Hammer yesterday, he promptly waived examination, and was very cool about it, too. He was held to the Criminal Court in $3,500 bail, which he furnished, D. N. Chase and C. H. Vehmeyer being the securities.

The stockholders of the Chicago Telephone Company held their annual meeting yesterday and elected the following officers: President, Anson Stager; Vice-President, Norman Williams; General Manager, C. N. Fay; Secretary and Treasurer, R. C. Wetmore; Directors, Anson Stager, Norman Williams, John Crerar, John De Koven, J. Russell Jones, John B. Drake, C. G. Perkins, W. H. Forbes, and T. N. Vail.

Wednesday night a man giving his name as Eugene Daly, and claiming to be only two days from New York, asked for a night's lodging at George Stephenson's place, No. 71 Thirty-fifth street. He was allowed to sleep in the basement, but was found there in a dying condition yesterday morning and died while being removed to the County Hospital. The inquest showed his death to have been caused by exposure and want of nourishment.

Mr. Porter, of the Union Iron & Steel Company, called upon the Mayor yesterday and stated that the ordinance providing for the laying of tracks to the works was not satisfactory. The company did not propose to relinquish its claims on Ashland avenue, and did not consider the long enough for the privilege of laying the tracks. The Mayor was told that he need not bother with the ordinance, as it could not be accepted in its present shape.

The following officers, elected and appointed by Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, F. & A. M., were installed Thursday, Jan. 3: W. M., Giles A. Stanley; S. W., Giles Rendell; J. W., James Howe; Treasurer, A. M. Eddy; Secretary, A. S. Allen; Chaplain, Thomas Middleton, R. D., Fred H. Lieferman; Marshal, Robert V. Stanley; S. S., Albert Christello; J. S., Fred W. Grauhan; Organist, H. M. Packham; Tyler, Sam M. Richardson.

Cora Wheeler, colored, swore out a warrant yesterday before Justice Kistler for the arrest of the Rev. J. A. D. Podd, charging him with being the father of her illegitimate child. Mr. Podd was until recently pastor of the colored congregation of Olivet Baptist Church, with which he severed his connection after standing trial on several complaints. Mr. Podd's friends say that he is the victim of enemies, and do not place much reliance in Cora's story.

Detectives Hanley and Reid arrested a colored boy who was trying to pawn a pin set with eight diamonds surrounding an emerald. The article is valued at $80. The boy said his name was Howard Hansboro, and that he was a bell-boy at the Leland Hotel. He said the pin was given him by a man named Chambers at the hotel. The latter was seen and denied ever possessing such an article. It is supposed the boy stole it from a guest of the house.

A homeless and friendless colored man, 22 years of age, bearing the illustrious name of George Washington, attempted suicide last night because he had no work. He was found at Clark and Van Buren streets, and taken to the County Hospital. In his pocket was found a package labeled "flax," but which contained arsenic, and which had been procured from Clark Bros'. drug-store, No. 511 State street. The man said he had taken a dose of the poison in a glass of whisky. His condition is precarious.

The annual meeting of the policyholders of the Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company was held at the office of the company, Montauk Block, yesterday afternoon, A. M. Bailey, of Minneapolis, presiding. The usual routine business was transacted and the following-named Directors elected for 1884: Jesse Spalding, William H. Turner, Clinton Briggs, and P. A. Montgomery, of Chicago; J. S. Estabrook, East Saginaw, Mich.; George E. Wasey, Detroit, Mich.; A. J. Ray, Janesville, Wis.

John Slattery, employed as a flagman by the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company at the Fourteenth-street crossing, was run over by a locomotive and killed. Andrew Haley, special policeman for the road, was an eye-witness of the occurrence. He says Slattery stepped out of the flagman's house to signal the train. He was struck by the engine and knocked down, the locomotive passing over his body. The remains were conveyed to their late home, No. 35 Blair street. Deceased was Irish, 60 years old, and married.

The committee in charge of the reception to be tendered P. J. Sheridan Monday evening at West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall met last evening at No. 200 Blue Island avenue. The entrance fee was fixed at 25 cents. A Reception Committee of fifteen was appointed and the program was perfected. Mr. Sheridan will arrive over the Michigan Southern Road tomorrow morning. He will be met by the committee and escorted to McCoy's Hotel, where he will be tendered a formal reception Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. After arranging several other details the committee adjourned to meet Saturday evening at McCoy's Hotel.

The Board of Underwriters met yesterday afternoon. Jonathan Goodwin resigned the Presidency and R. W. Hosmer was elected to fill the vacancy, Fred S. James being chosen Vice-President. The committee appointed to settle the difficulty between Fire-Marshal Swenie and Capt. Bullwinkle made its report, which was concurred in. The committee recommended that the Patrol Committee be instructed to tell the Captain that he must confine himself to the covering up of goods, and not to interfere in any way with the Fire Department; that there was no occasion for friction, and if it continued he would have to resign, as the underwriters could not afford to have their employés in antagonism with the Fire Department, which is supreme at a fire.

The announcement was made in THE TRIBUNE'S a Washington dispatches yesterday that George B. Swift had been appointed Special Agent of the Treasury for this district, and that Mr. Douglas had been assigned to another point. Mr. Douglas stated yesterday that Mr. Swift had received the appointment but had not yet accepted it. Mr. Douglas, however, had not received any official notification of a change, and had no idea where he would be located. He thought it likely that the Government contemplated dividing this district—the Twelfth—into two districts, as it was much too large. The matter had been talked up before, but nothing had been arranged.

A license to incorporate the Union League Auxiliary Association was issued yesterday to George F. Bissell, Albert L. Coe, and Rollin A. Keyes. The capital is $50,000, and the object to maintain an organization for social intercourse, the promotion of loyalty and good government, the cultivation of literature and the fine arts, and to assist in maintaining a private library and reading-room and the collection of objects of art. It is not the purpose, as the somewhat misleading name would indicate, to start a branch of the Union League Club, but the association is really a part of that body, which cannot legally own any real estate, and another organization was necessary in the event of the club deciding to erect a building. Nothing definit, however, has yet been agreed upon in that direction.

A TICKET-SCALPER IN TROUBLE.

An old case was revived yesterday when Louis Stein, a ticket-scalper at No. 114 Clark street, was arrested by Detectives Thorpe and Tierney. In December, 1882, sixty passenger tickets, worth in all $1,500, were stolen from the office of the Wabash Road at Pittsfield, Ill. Efforts to find the thief or thieves proved futile, but the railroad company issued circulars calling the attention of ticket agents and brokers to the case and warning them against using any of the stolen tickets, the numbers of which were known. About a week ago a young man named E. W. Bush, whose home is in New York, bought a ticket for New York via the Wabash, and at Ashtabula it was recognized as one of the tickets stolen from Pittsfield. Bush said he knew just where he bought the ticket—it cost him $15, although worth $23—and the company brought him back to Chicago to tell all he knew about the matter. Bush pointed out Stein's place as the one where he made the cheap bargain. A warrant was sworn out for Stein's arrest on the charge of receiving stolen property, and he was taken before Justice Foote for examination. His defense was that he bought the ticket from a stranger for $15, and did not recognize it as having been stolen. The court thought this story rather thin, and held the defendant to the Criminal Court in $500 bail, which was furnished. The officers hoped to find a lot more of the stolen tickets at No. 114, but did not.

INSTALLATION.

The installation of the Rev. W. G. Woodbridge, who was called from the Presbytery of Chesapeake, Synod of Virginia, to take charge of the Fifth Presbyterian Church of this city, took place last evening. The Rev. Dr. Barrows, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, acted as moderator. The Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., preached a sermon, after which the Rev. S. J. McPherson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, delivered the charge to the pastor. The people were then informed of their duties and responsibilities toward the new minister by the Rev. T. E. Green, of the Eighth Presbyterian Church. The church was well filled and the exercises were listened to with interest.

RESULTS OF TRIALS.

THE FEMALE LAWYER FAILS TO CLEAR HER CLIENT.

An immense throng, made up from all classes and from nearly every walk of life, attended the Criminal Court yesterday. The large room in which Judge Hawes holds forth was closely packed with people, nearly every inch of standing-room outside the railing being occupied by spectators drawn there by curiosity to hear Kate Kane defending her client, William Burns. No amount of her eloquence, however, could wash the character of the man for whom she made such a strong appeal, as his general bad character was made known to the jury. The sworn twelve returned a verdict of guilty of larceny, the value of the property stolen being fixed at $68; the prisoner's age at 18 at the time the crime was committed; and recommending that the court fix his punishment at the extreme limit allowed by law—eighteen months in the bridewell.

KLEIN AND TIEDEMAN.

Immediately after this case the trial of Clarence Klein and Henry Tiedeman—the latter an old offender—was taken up. Miss Kane appeared for Klein and Mr. Van Buren for his companion. The charge against the prisoners is highway robbery committed Oct. 31, when they, as charged, waylaid Mrs. Eva Reid and "held her up" on Garfield avenue and relieved her of her valuables. This is the second trial Klein has had, the motion for a new one being granted by Judge Moran, before whom the case was tried without a jury. Klein's lawyer raised the point that a judge alone could not try a felony, in which he was sustained. Tiedeman has served several terms in the House of Correction and has been arrested about a dozen times for crimes in which he was suspected of being implicated, but always escaped conviction. Miss Kane will make the opening argument for the defense this afternoon.

NOT GUILTY.

The sealed verdict returned in Judge Gardner's room in the case of Charles Watson, accused of manslaughter, it being alleged that he had killed Edward Patterson, alias "Irish Pat," was opened yesterday. The jury found the defendant "not guilty."

MATRIMONIAL.

WILLIAMS—BARNUM.

The wedding of Miss Jennie Barnum, daughter of Samuel Barnum, Esq., of the firm of Barnum Bros., and Mr. F. H. Williams, with Marshall Field & Co., occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Maison du Lac, No. 235 Michigan avenue, where the bride's parents are stopping for the winter. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. McClure, of Lake Forest, the former home of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Boardman and Miss Shaw, and the groomsmen Mr. John Jenkins and Mr. George Kessler. A reception was held from 6 until 8 o'clock, at which a large number of invited guests were present. Handsome floral decorations were provided by Reissig. A supper was served by Eckardt; and music was furnished by John Hand's orchestra. The array of presents was varied and costly. Mr. and Mrs. Williams left on the 11 o'clock train for Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and will make Chicago their home on their return.

JOHNSTON—EMMERT.

Miss Anna H. Emmert, daughter of Deputy-Recorder Emmert, and Mr. James Perry Johnston were married at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 116 Walnut street, the Rev. S. T. Kidder, of Winnetka, officiating.

BROUGHT UP WITH A ROUND TURN.

A PLUCKY WOMAN BRINGS A PROFESSIONAL USURER TO TIME.

Frank F. Cole, one of the professional usurers of the city, has been unfortunate enough once more to draw public attention to his questionable methods of doing business. Two or three days ago Mrs. Frances Adeline Doehne filed a bill making some pretty strong charges against him, and which is now pending in the Circuit Court. Henry Doehne, her husband, is her agent in conducting a livery-stable business at Nos. 45 and 47 East Twelfth street, and last summer, being pressed for money, she negotiated a loan with Cole. The terms of this loan, she states, were as follows: She was to receive $665, and in payment for this was to give him six promissory notes, running from one to six months, for an aggregate sum of $875, being $210 more than he paid her. As security for these notes she was obliged to give a chattel mortgage on all her fine silver-mounted harness, her horses, buggies, carriages, and other stock, and also on her piano, furniture, and other household goods. She says she paid $175 in interest during these six months, but that the last note, of $700, which was in the form of a confession of judgment, she was unable to meet when due. Cole, she says, then invaded her house and threatened to seize and sell off all her goods and chattels unless immediately paid in full. She now says she is willing to pay $490 and interest at legal rates, this being the full amount of principal and interest, if the court will decree this to constitute full payment of the debt. Judge Tuley granted an injunction restraining Cole from taking the goods. Cole yesterday declared to the court his willingness to agree to Mrs. Doehne's proposal, but plaintiff and her counsel being absent, the matter had to be deferred for further consideration. The question for Cole's numerous and unfortunate customers now is, Why should they pay the 50 to 100 per cent per annum interest he charges if Mrs. Doehne is to get off with paying the legal interest of 6 per cent per annum?

SINGLE SEATS.

THE ABBEY OPERA SALE.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the sale of single seats for the second week of the Abbey season of grand Italian opera was opened on the second floor of Haverly's Theatre Building. Manager Abbey was represented by Mr. Gillette, who said that though he had conducted many sales he had never seen the equal of this one before. A line of fully 200 men and boys filled the halls in the building, and the demand for single seats was very large, especially for the second Monday night, when the new opera will be seen. This sale was rather unlooked for in view of Patti's opening at McVicker's the same evening. The sale of single seats for both weeks will now be kept up through the season. Next Monday morning the sale will be transferred to the box-office. Manager McConnell has over $25,000 in cash in his hands as the result of the sales thus far.

THE MAPLESON SEASON.

The sale of single-week tickets for the Mapleson season opened yesterday morning at 9 o'clock on the second floor of McVicker's Theatre Building. The tickets for the season, which were only received from the printer yesterday morning, were distributed to the season-ticket buyers who held receipts issued to them Wednesday, and this distribution took up a good deal of time. The sale of single-week tickets was quite brisk, however, but a TRIBUNE representative was unable to ascertain the exact extent of the sale from those who were conducting it. The sale of single seats for the first week of the season opens next Monday morning.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S LECTURES.

The sale of course tickets for Mr. Matthew Arnold's two lectures next week was opened yesterday morning at the box-office of Central Music-Hall. Seats for both lectures were sold for $1.50 each, but the demand was not large, and up to 1 o'clock only about fifty seats were taken.

DISCRIMINATION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The public has just cause to complain of the way in which the theatre managers in this city are manipulating the sale of tickets to any entertainment where there is much demand for good seats. The general body of theatre-goers are the last persons to whose rights or wishes any regard is shown. The managers will find it difficult to convince the public that ticket speculators and some others are not preferred parties. The person who does not rely on favors and is not willing to pay extra prices, but who takes a position in line relying on his own diligence, stands a poor show of getting desirable seats. For the present, while the public are so anxious for tickets that they will submit to some imposition, the theatre managers have the advantage. But their present unfairness and favoritism will raise a feeling of hostility to such management and to the theatres that will cause people who would otherwise go to remain away when the attractions are less. Theatre managers should act towards the public in good faith and try to be on good terms with them, or they should and will suffer in the future. The theatres will have a good many empty seats hereafter on account of the dissatisfaction their present conduct has raised.

When the sale of seats for single performances of the second week of opera at Haverly's opened today the parquet, except the front two or three rows, and the first five or six rows of the circle were all marked off. Just before opening the sale the managers marked off seats to fill all applications by mail or telegraph. A person mailing an order last evening or early this morning was better than one who had stood in line all night, and a great chance was given to mark off seats to be sold hereafter. Mail and telegraph application should be put a day later than personal applications.

Any amount of good tickets are to be had from ticket speculators at a very large advance, and it will be hard for the managers to convince the public that they do not have an interest in the profits so made.

H.

BANQUETS.

KNIGHTS OF THE TAPE, SHEARS, AND GOOSE.

The fifth annual banquet of the Drapers' and Tailors' Exchange was given at the Union League Club last evening. Of the forty present all but sixteen were from out of the city. The table, octagon in form, was beautifully decorated with flowers and smilax, while in the centre were a mass of potted plant and ferns surrounding a fountain. Manager Seegers, of the club, never did anything prettier. The toasts were as follows:

"Merchant Tailors' Exchange of Philadelphia," response by H. H. Waters; "Merchant Tailors' National Guild of the United States," George W. Mathews; "The Business Prospect," E. H. Van Ingen; "The Tailor Boss," Henry Turner; "The Ethics of the Tailoring Art," John J. Mitchell; "The Three Tailors of Tooley Street," H. B. Mathews; "The Merchant Tailors' Exchange of Detroit," August Rosch; "The Tape, Shears, and Goose," William Gris; "The Woolen Merchants," M. A. Norris; "Back Shops—Pro and Con," H. F. Mollan; "The Trimming Merchants," James Terhune; "Haben Zie Keine Arbeit fur Schneider?" J. V. D. Gowan; "The Social Amenities of Trade," George R. Robinson; "The Tailor's Lament," H. L. Dahl; "Our Coat of Arms—a Goose Which Never Grew from a Gosling," Fred W. Croft; "Woman," Charles Halla.

DEARBORN ALUMNÆ.

The third annual reunion of the alumnæ of Dearborn Seminary was held yesterday at the Leland, about fifty-eight women being present. After an address of welcome a song by Miss Hilton, a poem by Miss Faulkner, and instrumental music by Miss Spaulding were contributions to the general pleasure. The following toasts were responded to: "The Ghost of the Philocalian," by Mrs. Conrad; "The Future Alumnæ," by Mrs. Hutchinson; and "Our President," by Miss Clark. Prof. Zuinglius Grover was then presented with a marble life-size bust of himself—the work of Mr. Leonard W. Volk—the unveiling speech being made by Mrs. Tappan Halsey. It will be placed on exhibition in the rooms of the Historical Society. The following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Tappan Halsey; First Vice-President, Mrs. Henry Blair; Second Vice-President, Mrs. F. H. Trumbull; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Henry M. Haston; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Emily Kinsley; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Marguerite Otis.

A VERDICT SET ASIDE.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST OVERRULES A JURY WHO DECLARE MRS. SCHNEIDER INSANE.

Among the cases of insanity tried yesterday morning in the County Court was that of Mrs. Ida Schneider, the divorced wife of E. Schneider, residing at No. 2426 Prairie avenue. She was brought before the court at the instance of her son-in law, Anthony Schmitt, of No. 2428 Prairie avenue. The relatives were represented by Joseph N. Barker, attorney, and the patient by E. F. Abbott, attorney. A great number of relatives testified that for the last two years Mrs. Schneider has acted in a very strange manner, and were unanimously of the opinion that she was not responsible for her actions. Several physicians gave corroborative testimony. It was proven that she refused to wear shoes and stockings, and that she dressed so shabbily and peculiarly that children followed her on the streets. Being worth $60,000, she could afford to dress well, but she explained her actions by saying that she disliked fine dresses, and that she went barefoot because her feet were hot. She claimed that all that was the matter with her was "heart nervousness." Mr. Abbott argued that Mrs. Schneider was perfectly able to take care of herself, and had done so during the summer while visiting several summer-resorts. Mr. Schmitt said he would be willing to have a companion provided for her, but she would not agree to it. The jury, after deliberation, found her insane, and Mr. Abbott asked to have the jury polled, which was done. Mr. Abbott moved for a new trial, and the court after consideration set the verdict aside and awarded a new trial, the lady to remain in Mr. Abbott's custody pending the proceedings. Mrs. Schneider will be sent to the Whiting House, Lake Geneva, Wis., in charge of a competent nurse, that being the place she desired to go to. The action of the court was concurred in by the relatives. It leaves the lady under the jurisdiction of the court, so that if her malady develops into insanity she can be brought up again and tried.

THANKLESS CHILDREN.

TWO GIRLS DESERT THEIR IMPOVERISHED FATHER, WHO FINDS ONE OF THEM DYING IN THE COUNTY HOSPITAL AND THE OTHER IN A DEN OF INFAMY.

An old man, wearing the faded and coarse garments of a farmer and a tattered slouch hat, related in the Armory Police Court yesterday morning a brief history of himself, and it was a history without a happy ending. The man's name is Tucker. A few years ago he had an interest in the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* and was worth $25,000 or $30,000. He had a wife and two attractive daughters, a good home, and his own carriage. But he hearkened to bad advice, sold out his Fort Wayne property, and removed to Toledo, where he started the *Democrat*. The new venture proved disastrous, and Tucker soon found himself penniless and heavily in debt. His wife and children, who had led a fashionable and frivolous life, refused to cling to the head of the family in his financial reverses, and two years ago they deserted him. The wife died soon after, the girls drifted to Chicago, and the broken-down old man sought seclusion on a farm near Paulding, O. Two days ago he received a dispatch saying that the elder daughter was dying, and he at once hastened to Chicago. He reached here in time to see his sick girl die at the County Hospital, and to learn from her that the other sister, Cora, now 16 years old, could be found in a disreputable house on Third avenue. The grief-stricken parent buried his dead daughter yesterday morning, and then, with the aid of the police, rescued his other child from her wretched retreat. Justice Foote heard the story, and at the request of the father sent the girl to the Erring Woman's Refuge.

WHO IS SORRY

BECAUSE YOUNG BUSSE THRASHED SORGATZ FOR SLANDERING HIS SISTER?

A second act was played yesterday in the sensational drama begun the other day by the filing of a divorce suit by C. C. Busse, a well-to-do German contractor, against his wife Ida, in which the latter is charged with having committed adultery with a young German clerk known as Max Sorgatz. This young man, it seems, when confronted by Mr. Busse with the charge of having debauched Mrs. Busse, made a full confession, and at the same time incidentally made remarks reflecting on the chastity of Miss Emma Busse, Mr. Busse's daughter from a former marriage. It also seems that Sorgatz or somebody else spread stories about Miss Emma Busse's alleged indiscretion in the company of several gentlemen after a picnic, and that these stories found their way into one of the penny papers.

Miss Busse declared the stories groundless, and being thoroughly convinced that she spoke the truth her brothers then swore they would force Sorgatz to give satisfaction. Yesterday the younger brother, William, who is 19 years old and a machinist by trade, met Sorgatz at the corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street. Stepping up to him he said:

"You are Mr. Max Sorgatz?"

"No. You are mistaken."

"I know I am not, and you know that I am William Busse, the brother of Emma Busse, whom you have slandered."

"Come down to a saloon, where I will explain all," pleaded Sorgatz, while young Busse had hold of the lappel of his coat.

"I don't want to go into any saloon, but want you to come right away with me to my sister to apologize to her," replied Busse.

"Please let me go now. I will write her a letter explaining all."

"I want you to apologize in person, and that without delay."

"I can't do that. Please let me go. My name has been dragged through the mud enough."

"You have dragged the fair name of my sister through the mud and have insulted me and my entire family by your talk and your behavior. Come along now and apologize."

"What was there to blacken on your name?" was the sneering reply of Sorgatz.

Young Busse's patience was exhausted, and with one strong blow, which flattened the nose of Sorgatz and made his glasses fly about, he felled him to the ground. A few seconds more and Sorgatz had received a thrashing, he howling and screaming all the time like a child.

A crowd collected and separated Busse from his victim. The latter was carried off by friends—he is employed in the vicinity of the scene—while Busse quietly delivered himself to an officer. Busse was taken to the armory, charged with assault and battery, and gave $300 bail for his appearance.

Young Busse was seen by a reporter soon after the occurrence. He said he believed Sorgatz guilty of having slandered his sister, and that was the reason he had struck him. Had Sorgatz come quietly with him to his sister and not sneered he should not have harmed him. He only wanted to defend his sister's honor. As far as Sorgatz and his father's wife were concerned, that was none of his business, but he would not permit a fellow who had confessed to his intimacy with another man's wife, and had boasted that he made a living off married women, to speak slightingly of his sister.

Hanchabus has been retained to defend young Busse, and shares the latter's belief that the court will consider young Busse's act as one perfectly justifiable under the circumstances.

ANOTHER BEAR DAY ON THE BOARD.

THE BULLS AGAIN DANCING TO THE OTHER FELLOWS' MUSIC—A DROP ALL AROUND.

Speculation began vigorously yesterday morning, and as the session wore on increased into a volume which employed as many brokers as the wheat-pit could hold. The trading throughout was very heavy, and at different times was intensely excited.

It was a bear day again. A break of nearly two cents was noted in wheat, 1¾ in corn, and 40 cents in pork before half-past 10 o'clock. A portion of this was recovered by the most energetic and strenuous efforts of the bulls.

An analysis of the course of the market during the morning shows that wheat opened below Wednesday's close, and in a very short time fell away nearly a cent without opposition. The unexpected weakness and activity at this point drew like a magnet most of the heavy operators who were out of the market, and their selling, together with that of the crowd, chopped down prices to 96⅛ cents for the May delivery. The timid shorts then began to fill, and were joined by others, who, as buyers, bid up prices one-quarter to five-eighths at the close. The trading was rapid, and generally in such heavy lines—100,000 and 150,000 bushel lots in a single transaction being common—that few of the leaders were distinguishable above the mob of big sellers or buyers.

Comstock bought largely. Kershaw, Mair, and Nat Jones also figured as purchasers. There were a good many outside orders, especially from New York, the latter largely selling orders.

"Today proves," said a rotund and jolly dealer, "that the course of this market doesn't depend on who are buying and selling. If it's going down, it will go, and no one can stop it. Nearly every big operator was out waiting for the turn, and see, it smashes off two cents in the face of the majority's expectations."

Trade in corn was also heavy, although the interest in that cereal was quite overshadowed by the absorbing attractiveness of wheat. A decline of one and a quarter cents in sympathy with the former cereal was marked early, but was afterward recovered in part. Most of the country and New York orders received were from bear speculators.

Mess pork resisted stoutly the invasion of the bears, but finally gave way, and slid downward 40 cents. The rally in other articles began in pork at this figure, and a point 20 cents higher was reached by noon. Armour was said to be in control of provisions, "and that's enough to scare any one," said an operator.

Reports of better cables produced a slight advance on the call, where the trading was again heavy and distinguished by the feature of the morning, which was covering by the shorts and reselling afterwards.

A weaker tone and a further decline were marked in the after-hours trading. The total decline at the close of the day amounted to one and one-eighth cents in wheat, about five-eighths cent in corn, and 12 cents in pork.

Night telegrams express a variety of opinions. "If the world won't buy wheat at present prices it has no bottom," telegraphed a prominent house to its New York correspondents. The loungers amused themselves as usual in betting suits of clothes, money, etc., on the future. Many of them were bulls. "The bottom is certainly touched," said a heavy shipper. The packers were quoted as bulls on their own commodities. The call for margins was quite general and large, and it was said by many that a great many lines of both long and short wheat were left open over night. "The market is very far from evened up, and, therefore, in a condition to be active right along," said a dealer in Lester's office.

DEAD ON THE TRACK.

A SUIT GROWING OUT OF THE KILLING OF THE HORSE WOLVERTON.

The second trial of the case of David McKay, owner of the horse Wolverton, against James Irvine, owner of the mare Belle of Nelson, to recover $10,000 damages, is now in progress before Judge Blodgett. Wolverton was killed June 25, 1881, at the Chicago Driving Park in a race. The day in question ten horses were entered for the club purse, and the first heat was won by King Nero, Wolverton being second. On the second heat Wolverton fell opposit the gate south of the club-house, and his owner claims Belle of Nelson was pulled in across Wolverton's track, colliding with him and causing him to fall and break his back. Irvine charges that Wolverton was badly trained and ridden, and his fall was due to his own fault; that Belle of Nelson was far ahead at the time of the accident, so that she could not have caused it, and that the accident was probably caused by the rider, who recklessly pulled him into a group of horses. On the former trial two years ago McKay recovered a verdict for $4,500, which was set aside. McCagg & Culver appear for plaintiff and S. K. Dow for the defendant.

WHISKY OR CAMERON?

ONE OR THE OTHER SECURED THE DISCHARGE OF A NOTED POLICY-MAN.

One of the most remarkable acts of justice was consummated at the Chicago Avenue Police Court yesterday through the instrumentality of Charles Cameron, Prosecuting Attorney for the city, who appeared in the cases against Frederick Knochenhauer, Henry Lendorf, W. I. McClary, William Jackson (colored), Edward Childs, C. A. Childs, "Doc" Brown, and F. Dalzell, the policy-shop dealers who were raided by the police Wednesday. When the names of the defendants were called Alexander Sullivan and John May, their counsel, asked for a continuance of the hearing until Saturday, on the ground that they were not ready to proceed. Mr. Sullivan stated that he was engaged in a cause in another court and could not possibly remain to defend his client. Justice Kersten accepted the excuse, but Cameron objected and began to branch off in a lengthy harangue wholly foreign to the case, whereupon the court cut him short peremptorily, and the attorney subsided. The defendants furnished new bail-bonds, John Walpole and "Jim" Fitzsimmons acting as sureties. While the eight accused signed the papers Walpole called Cameron aside and whispered something in his ear. The latter seemed to assent to Walpole's request and shook his head affirmatively. Cameron braced himself against the railing and addressed the Justice. His general appearance was that of a man who had taken a deep look into a Senatorial "tea" cup.

"I desire to discharge William Jackson," he said dreamily.

Justice Kersten looked up in surprise. "You mean to dismiss the case," he remarked in a severe tone; "you wish me to understand that the city non-suits the case, do you not?"

"Yes, sir," replied Cameron hesitatingly, looking wistfully at Walpole.

"You know that this is a criminal charge?" remarked the Justice, looking sharply at the city's prosecutor.

"Of course I do," replied the latter.

"Very well, then, let it be so. Jackson, you may go," said the court, doubtful whether to believe it or not. He looked askance at Sergt. Baer, who made the complaint against Jackson.

"He is the worst of the lot," said the officer.

"I bought policy-tickets in his place several times. He harbored the worst crowd of bums that I ever saw in all my experience as a police-officer."

"Don't come to me; I have nothing to do with it," Justice Kersten answered.

"Why did you discharge Jackson," Baer asked of Cameron.

"Because he was a nigger and a poor man," was the defiant reply. "Does that satisfy you?"

"He is as guilty as the rest," persisted Baer.

"That's all right. I know what I'm about," retorted the lawyer as he walked away with an unsteady gait.

Sergt. Baer was very indignant at what he termed Cameron's "connivance."

"Here," he said, pointing to a pile of paraphernalia consisting of a glass-wheel and a heap of policy-tickets—"here I have been busy for a week collecting evidence against these fellows, and just as we thought we had the ringleaders and were in a fair way to break up the business the prosecution robs us of our best hold by causing the discharge of the 'go-between' of the gang, against whom I had a sure case. It may be law, but I can't see where justice is benefited."

If the police-docket at the station is correct, William Jackson, Edward Childs, C. A. Childs, and "Doc" Brown were discharged, but Justice Kersten says the entry is wrong, and is due to the stupidity of some one. He did not authorize the discharge of any one except Jackson; the rest all gave bail in $500 for their appearance.

The preliminary examination of B. Frank Moore, agent of the Louisiana State Lottery, for illegally using the mails in sending lottery circulars was had before United States Commissioner Hoyne. But two witnesses were produced. William Blair, a coal-miner at Vandercook, Vermilion County, testified to writing to Moore for circulars of the Louisiana lottery and his receipt of the same a few days later. John McVay, Postmaster at Vandercook, by whose aid the Government got track of the circulars sent, testified to receiving instructions from Daniel E. Ray, Post-Office Inspector, ordering him to request Blair to open in his presence any circulars received from Chicago. Blair had done so, and he identified the rosy circulars of the lottery placed before him as those received by Blair. Moore was held for trial in $1,000 bonds, his attorney again becoming his bondsman.

THE READY REVOLVER.

SHE HAD IT UNDER HER CLOAK FOR A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, BUT AN OFFICER CAME ALONG AND TOOK HER IN.

A well-dressed and rather nice looking little woman entered the West Side Union Depot yesterday morning and took a seat near the telegraph room. She was waiting for some one, and, if her cloak had been thrown aside, a revolver could have been seen glittering in her right hand. But the person for whom she waited did not come, and no tragedy was enacted. On the contrary, an officer came and arrested the little woman and took her before Justice Brayton to answer to the charge of making threats to kill. The warrant for her arrest was sworn out by E. T. Potter, a telegraph operator at the Union Depot. O. H. Martin, another operator, is Potter's friend, and the woman claims to be Mrs. O. H. Martin. Martin claims she is not his wife, and for that reason he deserted her two or three days ago and became Potter's room-mate at No. 159 Washington street. The woman went there after him, declaring she had no money and nothing to eat, but she received nothing. Driven to desperation, she then armed herself and awaited at the depot the arrival of Martin and Potter. But they got wind of her presence there, and caused her arrest. Nevertheless, they refused to prosecute the case, and the defendant was given her liberty again.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The second concert of the season was given last evening in Flood's Hall by the Hyde Park Mendelssohn Club, Prof. M. L. Bartlett, director. The club was assisted by Miss Agnes Ingersoll, pianist; Miss Josephine Le Clair, soprano; Messrs. Charles A. Knorr, tenor; William Lewis, violin; and M. Eichheim, violincello. Trios by Haydn, Fesca, and Raff were rendered by Miss Ingersoll and Messrs. Lewis and Eichheim. Mr. Knorr rendered "Comfort Ye," and "Every Valley" from "The Messiah," and "Sancta Maria," by Faure. Miss Le Clair gave "Alone," by F. W. Root, and "Because of Thee," by Tours. Mr. Eichheim gave the "Romanza" from "Tannhäuser." The next concert will be devoted to the production of Gounod's "Redemption." A large audience was present.

The first annual meeting of the Union Charitable Society of Hyde Park, non-sectarian, was held yesterday afternoon. The following officers were reelected: President, Mrs. P. L. Sherman; Mrs. M. E. W. Cole and Mrs. H. A. Hopkins, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. H. N. Hibbard, Secretary; Mrs. J. R. Long, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. W. H. Potter, Treasurer. The society was organized Jan. 11, 1883. Its members number seventy-five. Fifty cases of destitution and sickness were relieved. A sewing-school with forty-seven pupils was established and maintained during the greater part of the year. Steps have been taken towards the ultimate establishment of a kindergarten in connection with the public schools, and a kitchen-garden in connection with the sewing-school. Through the instrumentality of the society a public reading-room was instituted and opened Sept. 1. It is now incorporated and a separate organization, and is very successful. A Christmas dinner was furnished to every needy family in the district and coal distributed during the recent cold weather.

PULLMAN.

A trial-trip was made yesterday with an engine especially designed and built for the Pullman Railroad, shortly to be put into operation between Chicago and Pullman. A run was made to the Nickel-Plate shops and to the Union Foundry and Pullman Car-Wheel Works. The engine was attached to a passenger-coach which contained a party of local Pullman Car Company officials. The new road uses its own tracks from Pullman to the Belt-Line tracks, about three miles north, and thence to Chicago over the latter's tracks. The scheme has been in contemplation for some time, in fact, ever since the connection with the Belt-Line tracks was made, about two years ago, and there now seems a disposition on the part of the company to take it up in earnest. This will give Pullman two ways of communication with the city.

Over 250,000 How Scale have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Latest and best—the new drop-cabinet Singer sewing-machine. Main office, 155 Wabash avenue.

Roots crowned, filling reduced. Drs. McChesney.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

Underwear Dept.,
Second Floor.

We are daily adding to our stock of
Underclothing
FOR
Ladies, Misses

Private Wires and Prompt Service.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce.

Stock Brokers
AND
Commission Merchants.

Two Exclusive Private Wires to Wall-st.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 18.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share will be payable Feb. 15, 1884, at the office of the company in Boston, to stockholders of record Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business. Transfer books will be closed Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business and reopened Jan. 19, 1884. The National Bank of Commerce in New York, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in New York.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in Chicago.

GEORGE L. GOODWIN,
Assistant Treasurer, 15 Milk-st., Boston.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company.

NOTICE!

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14, 1884.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of Illinois will be held at the principal office of the company, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on

Thursday, March 20, 1884,

At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. At said meeting the action of the Board of Directors in entering into an agreement of consolidation with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of the State of Indiana will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR.

Slight Decrease in the Output Last Week—Wheat in Store.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Matters on the platform are very quiet. The fierceness to get out more flour is less apparent, the mills being allowed to do what work they can with convenience, and the limited output is accepted in better nature. Millers, in the face of the present dull flour market, are rather settling down to a feeling that a curtailed production is the best thing that could have happened after all. The water power averaged a little better than usual last week, and, as a result, the output of flour was increased a few hundred barrels. The production for last week, ending Saturday, averaged 10,385 barrels per day, against 9,650 barrels the previous week. This week the head of water started off rather poorly, and it is doubtful if the production will go over 9,000 barrels daily, if it reaches that figure. The flour market remains dull, a small amount of business being done. Millers are very cautious about selling flour ahead, refusing orders at current quotations. The receipts and shipments were as follows for the week ending Jan. 15:

	Received.	Shipped.
Wheat, bushels	238,500	67,614
Flour, barrels	6,925	37,314
LAST WEEK.		
Flour, barrels	2375	45,400
Wheat, bushels	235,500	31,500

The stock of wheat in store in the elevators (including the transfer) and mills of the city Tuesday was about 3,150,000 bushels. At St. Paul there were 1,230,000 bushels, and at Duluth 1,170,000 bushels last week, and at Duluth 2,278,400 bushels, against 2,269,245 bushels the previous week.

VICTIMS OF A COASTING ACCIDENT.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The body of Nathan Gest, a Williams College student, killed while coasting yesterday afternoon, arrived in Troy this evening, accompanied by a delegation of classmates, who will escort the remains to Rock Island, Ill., where Gest's father, a prominent lawyer, resides. The sleigh, which bore Gest and seven others, collided with a bridge. Gest's head came in contact with the edge of the bridge, killing him instantly. Arthur H. Meran, of Galveston, received dangerous injuries to his spine. He was thrown to the bed of a brook. None of the party escaped injury.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: James Lee & Co., 130 tons pig-iron; J. M. Chapman, 145 sacks salt; S. Paddon & Co., 50 drums caustic soda; Wilson Bros., 10 cases dry goods; Lipman & Co., 15 bales burlaps; Max Romer, 60 casks beer; Gray, Burt & Kingman, 79 packages fish; A. S. Gage & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Hibbard, Spencer B. & Co., 2 cases firearms and 268 boxes tin-plate; L. W. Volk, 1 case statuary; Cook, Phillips & Wells, 16 packages earthenware; Lindauer Bros., 9 cases dry goods; H. F. Hayden, 125 sacks salt. Collections $20,074.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were file d for record Thursday, Jan. 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Paulina st, 100 ft s of Cornelia, w f, 25x130 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1883 (Samuel Johnston to F. Sielaff) ..... $ 650

North Dearborn st, 36 ft n of Lubeck, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 15 (John Jensen to R. Schwerdtmann) 1,100

Vernon av, 1st Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, 30x164½ ft, improved, dated Dec. 27, 1883 (estate of Amos Hill to Caroline M. Rossiter) 4,500

Quinn st, 325 ft n of Thirty-first, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 21, 1883 (estate of Bridget Smith to Edward Duffy) 875

West Chicago av, 330 ft w of Noble st, s f, 22x125 ft, dated Dec. 29, 1883 (Frederick Wulf to R. H. and A. Shuhrke) 2,500

West Huron st, 163½ ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 81x125 ft, dated Jan. 14 (John Hutchinson to Peter Kreuger) 1,350

Park st, 130 ft n w of Wood, s w f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 8 (Halvor Gudbransen to Cornelius Gudbransen) 700

Orden av, 80 ft s w of Harrison st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 15 (George M. Miller to James Sullivan) 2,000

North Franklin st, 88½ ft n of Oak, w f, 27½x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 31, 1883 (Mary V. Bisel to Otto H. Redlich Jr.) 6,000

Dearborn av, 140 ft n of Goethe st, w f, 22x120 ft, with dw building No. 48, dated Jan. 16 (C. and W. Berlyn to Richard L. Davis) 22,000

Green st, 165 ft s of West Madison, e f, 22x125 ft, dated Feb. 4, 1882 (Jefferson Gardner to Meinerd Hamilton) 6,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Herndon st, s of Divereey av, e f, 24x134 ft, dated Dec. 13, 1883 (executors of J. E. Sheffield to H. Pigorsch) 330

Racine av, 48 ft s of Noble, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Jan. 3, 1883 (John P. Altgeld to Charles Ruber) 1,300

Racine av, near above, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Aug. 30, 1883 (same to Joseph Cichoskey) 1,300

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Atlantic st, near Fifty-fourth, w f, 660x792 ft, dated Jan. 16 (Kingsley Geary to Swedish C. H. Congregation) 3

Michigan av, n e cor of Fifty-fourth, w f, 66 x260 ft, dated July 26, 1882 (William Loeb to S. G. Seebach) 1,025

Fifty-first st, 126 ft w of Halsted, s f, 24x126 ft, dated Dec. (People's Building and Loan Association to Robert Blair) 552

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Linden av, 150 ft s of Evergreen, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 26, 1883 (C. and M. Stormquist to S. and J. Larson) 450

Sacramento av, 100 ft s of Wabansia av, e f, 25x 125 ft, dated Jan. 10 (F. M. May to J. Thurlow) 475

Racine av, 1274.6 ft s of Walnsania av, 36x108 ft, dated Jan. 11 (R. S. Cox to Thomas O. Roberts) 700

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

P. O. Standen, three-story dwelling, 22x60, No. 232 West Erie street, to cost $5,000.

F. Ott, one-story cottage, 22x32, No. 238 Wabansia avenue, to cost $1,200.

Jacob Roth, two-story dwelling, 37x30, No. 233 Warren avenue, to cost $7,500.

A. Becker, one-story cottage, 22x18, No. 88 Girard street, to cost $600.

George Jarsalor, one-story cottage, 18x20, No. 2205 Wesley street, to cost $700.

Rose & Sons, three-story store and dwelling, 22x60, and two-story shed in the rear, Nos. 169 to 175 Ogden avenue, to cost $9,000.

The pain and sorrow of a morning were turned into the comfort and pleasure of an evening in the case of Mr. Edwin Sears, of Provincetown, Mass., by the use of Athlophoros. He writes: "I was troubled with rheumatism so much that I resolved to try Athlophoros, for the morning I could not walk across the room alone. After taking three doses I was almost free from pain, and could walk as well as ever."

BUSINESS.

The Stocks of the New York List Close Strong—Rather Weak Money Market.

The Produce Markets Active and Weak—They Were Depressed by Heaviness at the Seaboard.

Large Orders to Sell Grain Here for Wall Street—A Lively Day for Marginal References.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 17.	Jan. 10.
New York	$150,966,548	$119,643,500
Boston	9,884,000	10,097,097
Chicago	7,870,000	7,010,000
Philadelphia		8,542,244
St. Louis	2,258,164	2,416,402
Baltimore	2,551,127	2,110,466
New Orleans	2,519,305	2,883,197
San Francisco	1,943,977	1,824,486

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 60c premium.
Boston, 15@20c premium.
St. Louis, 90c@$1.00 premium.
Cincinnati, 60@70c premium.
New Orleans, $1.00 premium.

Call loans were made yesterday at 5@6 per cent. There is a little shading of rates on time paper, but they are nominally unchanged. Bankers are not anxious to lend, and anybody who wants money at the lowest figures must put up the best collateral or furnish the strongest backers. There is no prospect of any considerable change in the monetary situation soon. Eastern exchange was very strong yesterday at 60. Some shipments of currency were made, the supply on hand being large in the case of a number of banks. There was enough to do yesterday in the way of margining up, but otherwise the situation was not changed.

Foreign bills were steady. Stocks held for the account of foreigners have recently been freely sold, and the probability is that more of the same sort will soon come on the market. Good judges say that any increase in the supply of foreign bills of exchange will be more than offset in the effect on prices by the demand for these bills to make remittances to Europe on account of stock transactions.

Consumers' Gas 6s to the amount of $11,000 changed hands on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday at 81¼@82, $9,500 West Division Railway coupon 5-20 6s at 105¾@105¾, $10,000 City Railway 4½s at 96½, and $600 at 95¾@95½, $11,000 Mineral Point 5s at 90¾@90¾, $1,000 Mutual Union 6s at 79¾, $1,000 Jacksonville & Southeastern 6s at 97, and $100 Cook County 4½s of 1900 at 105¾. There were sales over the counter of West Division Railway 6s at 105¾@105¾, Mineral Points at 90¾@90¾, $5,000 United States 4½s at 114¾, $10,000 city 7s of 1886 at 109½, $3,000 City Railway at 96¼, $6,500 Board of Trade 5s at 100¾, $1,000 Iowa Division 4s at 89¾, $500 Cook County 5s at 107¾.

The bears continued their attacks on the New York stock list yesterday, and were very successful early in the day, but later prices were better, and the market closed up pretty strong. The air was full of rumors of failures in this city and New York, but they appear to have been without foundation, and the bulls claim that the circulation of such stories is evidence that the operators for a decline are getting out of legitimate ammunition. There was excellent buying of St. Paul and other stocks on each considerable decline. The election of Robert Harris to the Presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad had a good effect on the securities of that system, and Illinois Central was stimulated by the declaration of an extra dividend of 2 per cent. There is a great deal of talk of Receiverships, the Denver & Brighton Beach Roads being specially mentioned. Some of the friends of the West Shore Road say they regret that there is apparently no probability that a Receiver will be appointed for that corporation, for if one were appointed he could raise money on Receiver's certificates, and little could be raised in any other way. The sales of the day were 503,810 shares.

The Northwest Road increased its earnings $14,300 the second week of January, the St. Paul $35,500, and the Omaha $9,100.

The South Chicago National Bank has discontinued business and transferred its accounts to the Calumet National, which has a capital of $50,000, with the privilege of an increase.

Quite a material improvement has been noticed in the New York dry-goods trade in the last few days so far as demand is concerned. Prices remain about the same, however, the large stocks at the mills preventing any advance.

The exports of petroleum and petroleum products from this country in the eleven months ending with November were 495,559,292 gallons, worth $44,136,570, against 473,290,823, worth $41,879,160, in the corresponding period of 1882. Of these totals 410,513,392 and 464,020,102 gallons for the two periods respectively consisted of illuminating oil.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	150	Chicago City 6s, 1898	110¾
†Cont. Nat. Bank	130	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105¾
Hibernian Bank	100	Chicago City 4½s, 1905	105¾
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk	135	Chicago City 3.65s, 1903	96¾
International Bank	130	Ch. City Ry. 6-20 4½s	95
†Merchants' L. & T. Co	140	Cook County 7s, 1885	103
Nat. Bank of America	145	Cook County 7s, 1890	112½
Nat. Bank of Illinois	145	Cook County 7s, 1892	116
Northwest. Nat. Bank	130	Cook County 6s, 1895	110
Traders' Bank	135	Cook County 4½s, 1900	105¾
Union Nat. Bank	120	South Park 6s, 1899	109
Chicago City 7s, 1885	103	South Park 6s, 1913	120
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116	W. D. Ry. coup. 5-20 6s	105¾
Chicago City 7s, 1896	121	West Chic. Park 7s, 1893	107
Chicago City 7s, 1898	124	West Chic. Park 6s, 1913	104
Chicago City 7s, 1899	124	Minn. State 6s, 1902	100
Chicago City 6s, 1895	110	Chi. B'd of T. 7-20 6s	104½
Chicago City 6s, 1897	119	Chi. Gas L. & C. 6s, 1913	81½

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The *Herald* money article says: Until afternoon the market was dreadfully depressed and lower quotations were made, especially for the Gould stocks—Western Union and the Wabashes in particular showing great weakness. About this time prices hardened, began to creep up, and finally rallied with a vigor that approached to buoyancy. The improvement at the close ranged from ½ to 3 per cent, the weakest stocks of the morning becoming the strongest of the afternoon. The turn in the tide was accounted for in various ways. Some said that the bears had rushed from the board-room in a body to gloat over the fire in Exchange court and that the bulls had taken advantage of their absence to bid the market up. Others said that the leaders of both factions, scenting panic in the air, had tacitly agreed to stop the declines then and there. The real reason for the change in sentiment, however, is perhaps to be found in the report that Mr. Sloan, of the Delaware & Lackawanna Company, has agreed to leave the difference existing between his road and the trunk-line pool to arbitration, and to the accounts from the West, which represent that railroad matters there are approaching a settlement, that peace is desired on all sides, and that the Burlington & Quincy, whether it enters into an alliance or not, will preserve the integrity of rates. If these reports be true—and they have that appearance—a very strong incentive is afforded for improvement in prices. Washington dispatches to the effect that a postal-telegraph bill in some shape would pass Congress were used against the Western Union, while mysterious insinuations as to further impending receiverships for certain shaky railroads were made the most of by the bears to depress these properties. The special committee appointed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Directors to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, vice Villard resigned, reported unanimously the name of Mr. Robert Harris, at present Vice-President of the Erie Railroad, and for a long period connected with the management of the Burlington & Quincy. Subsequently Mr. Harris was unanimously elected. Mr. Keene is reported as saying that the market "is no longer a question of values, but of sentiment." If we read "necessity" for "sentiment" we shall get nearer the truth, for there can be no doubt that the depression of the last two days was mainly due to the pressure of stocks which crippled holders were forced to sell.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last. Jan. 17	Last. Jan. 16
Can. Pacific	3,080	56¾	55¾	56¾	55¾
Can. Southern	2,000	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¼
Central Pacific	400	97¾	95¾	96¾	95¾
Chicago & Alton	70	132	132	132	132
C., R. & Q.	3,700	131	129¾	131	129¾
C., St. L. & P.	1	3	3	3	3
Chic. & Rio G.	2,600	22¾	22	22¾	22
Del. & Hud.	5,750	116¾	114¾	116¾	114¾
Del., L. & W.	2,100	138	136¾	138	136¾
Erie	11,200	28¾	27¾	28¾	27¾
Do pfd	300	50	50	50	50
Do preferred	1,000	67	66	67	66
E. Tenn. & Ga.	200	6	6	6	6
Do pfd	900	16	15	16	15
L. S. & M. S.	1,200	114	113¾	114	113¾
Ill. Cent.	2,750	126	124	126	124
Jersey Cent.	3,600	39¾	38¾	39¾	38¾
L. & Texas	1,000	7	6¾	7	6¾
L. E. & W.	200	34	34	34	34
Lake Shore	24,200	94¾	93¾	94¾	93¾
Louis. & Nash.	7,200	44¾	43¾	44¾	43¾
Mem. & Chas.	100	102	102	102	102
Met. R'y bonds				108	108
Mich. Cent.	600	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Mil., L. S. & W. pfd.	100	108	108	108	108
Mo. Pacific	1,100	99¾	98¾	99¾	98¾
Mobile & Ohio	14,000	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
N. Y. Central	1,200	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.				28¾	28¾
Nor. & W. pfd				50	50
Northern Pacific	1,300	28¾	28	28¾	28
Do pfd	10,600	57¾	56¾	57¾	56¾
North Western				129¾	129¾
Ohio Cent.	100	2	2	2	2
Ont. & West.	5,500	10¾	10	10¾	10¾
O. Ry. & N. Co.	1,200	18	17¾	18	17¾
O. T. Trust	20,010	26	24	25¾	24¾
Pacific Mail	1,650	41¾	41	41¾	41¾
P., C. & St. L.	200	101½	100	101½	100
Peoria D. & E.	130	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Reading	1,000	55¾	54¾	55¾	52
Rich. & Dan.	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Do term.	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Rock. & Pitts.	1,542	14¾	13¾	14	14¾
Rock Island	1,200	118	118	118	118
St. Paul	46,800	80¾	80¼	80¾	80¼
Do pfd	720	114¾	113¾	114	114¾
St. Paul & O.	1,200	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do pfd.	1,800	91	90¾	91	90¾
St. P., M. & M.	600	96	94¾	94¾	96
Texas Pacific	1,000	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¼
Union Pacific	30,900	74¾	73¾	74¾	73¾
Wabash	3,530	15	14	15	14¾
Do pfd	2,900	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¼
W. Shore bonds				104	104
Western Union	64,300	73¾	73¼	73¾	73¾

Total sales of stocks today, 505,870 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	139
American	94½
United States	55

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

2s	100	6s, P. & S. C. 1st	116
4½s	114½	Texas Pacific 1 g	69¾
4s, new	124½	do H & G	71¾
Pacific 6s of '95	122¾	Union Pacific 1st	119¾
Central Pacific 1st	110	do 2d	103
Erie 2d's	89¾	do 3d	117¾
Lehigh & W., consol.	103¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

La., consols	94¾	Tenn. 6s, new	37
Missouri 6s	104	Virginia 6s	39
St. Joe	110	Va. con ex-mat coup.	41
Tenn. 6s, old	37¾	do defd	6

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 6s reg	130½	2000 N Y W S & B 1st	51¾
10000 do	124	7000 do	51¾
10000 U S 4½s regd	114½	17000 do	51¾
10000 Cent Pac 1st gnrnt	106½	5000 do	51¾
5000 C S & Q deb 5s	95½	12000 do	51¾
1000 C & O 1st—Series B	97¾	22000 do	51¾
5000 East Tenn inc	12	20000 N Y L E & W 2d cn	98¾
2000 do	12	2000 do	98¾
3000 E Tex & R S 5s	102¾	10000 do	98¾
10000 Ft W & Cons gold	126¾	6000 do	98¾
10000 Ft W & Den 1st	67¾	10000 do	98¾
5000 H & St J 8s conv	103¾	10000 do	98¾
2000 do	103¾	10000 do	98¾
1000 H A T C 2d—M line	124	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	103¾
4000 Kas Pac 1st cons	93	1000 N Y C Ex 5s	103¾
1000 L Erie & W sup	102	3000 N Y & Harlem 7s	136
1000 L I con	98¾	1000 N & W gen m	102
18000 M K & T gen 6s	80	2000 N J C 1st 1900	113¾
10000 M K & T 2d con	124¾	10000 do	113¾
1000 M & St P cons	121¾	3000 No Pac 1st coup	103¾
5000 MASPist—CaPW	110¾	9000 do	103¾
10000 MASP 1st—S.M.D.	107	6000 do	103¾
2000 Mein Ele 1st	101¾	3000 do	103¾
3000 do	102	25000 do	103¾
2000 M L S & W 1st	102	10000 do	103¾
10000 N Y W S & B 1st	51¾	30000 R & D deb	69
15000 do	51¾	6000 So Car inc	9
9000 do	51¾	1000 Tex Pac land g	40¾
9000 do	51¾	1000 Tex Pac inc 1 g	40¾
16000 do	51¾	1000 do	41¾
20000 do	50¾	2000 do	41¾
10000 do	50¾	15000 Tex P 1st Rio	73¾
15000 do	50¾	3000 Un Pac s f	113
40000 do	51¾		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 Am D & I 5s	89	2000 N Y W S & B 1st	52
5000 C & O 1st—Series B	97¾	97000 do	51¾
3000 C & O cur	47	12500 do	51¾
1000 do	46¾	18500 do	51¾
12000 C St L & P 1st	95¾	40000 do	51¾
2000 do	95¾	60000 do	51¾
10000 C B & Q 7s	129	60000 do	51¾
3000 E Tenn 5s	70	6000 do	51¾
2000 do	70¾	6000 do	51¾
5000 do	70¾	6000 do	51¾
15000 do	71	15000 do	51¾
5000 H & St J 8s conv	103¾	10000 do	51¾
1000 Kas Pac 1st cons	93	30000 do	51¾
12000 do	92¾	10000 do	51¾
1000 N C & St L 1st	103	60000 do	51¾
10000 C B & Q 7s	129¾	3000 do	51¾
1000 St L S F 2d—Class B	93¾	70000 do	51¾
2000 do	93¾	30000 do	51¾
5000 Tex P 1st—R G D	71¾	1000 Un Pac 1st	113¾
10000 N Y W S & B 1st	51¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S cur 6s 1898	124¾	47000 N Y W S & B 1st	52¾
47000 C B & Q deb 5s	103¾	20000 do	52¾
7000 C B & Q 7s	129¾	13000 do	52¾
1000 C & O cur	46	20000 do	52¾
1000 C St L & P 1st	95¾	5000 do	52¾
2000 C & O cur	46	40000 do	52¾
2000 C St P M & O con	109	10000 do	52¾
10000 C St L & P 1st	95¾	10000 do	52¾
5000 M K & T con 6s	109¾	60000 do	52¾
11000 M S & P 1st—C & P W	110¾	30000 do	52¾
10000 M S & P 1st—S M D	107	10000 do	52¾
10000 No Pac 1st coup	104¾	3000 O & T 1st	70
1000 do	104¾	20000 Ore Im	29¾
1000 N Y L & W 1st	98	10000 St L S F 2d—Class B	93¾
2000 N Y L & W 1st	98¾	17000 Un Pac s f	113¾
10000 N Y W S & B 1st	51¾	1000 Un Pac 1st	113¾
2000 do	52¾	179 Bank of Com	133
2000 do	52¾	100 Bk of Repub	135
2000 do	52¾	18 Bank of Republic	135
2000 do	52¾	10 U S Ex	97
2000 do	52¾	20 American Ex	91
20000 N Y W S & B 1st	52¾		

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Money market easy at 1¾@2¼; closed, offered at 1¾. Prime mercantile paper 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at 484½; do, demand, 486¾.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The money market is steady and quiet, the supply being still abundant and the demand comparatively light. The rate at the clearing-house to borrowing banks is now 4@5 per cent. Although most of the business was done at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at a premium of from 15@20c on $1,000. In call loans the rates range from 3@4 per cent. In business paper rates take a wide range. There are occasional transactions in choice notes on short time at 4 per cent, some manufacturing paper passes at 4½@4¾, good general business paper ranges from 4¾@5¾, and other paper deemed less desirable moves slowly at from 6@7 per cent. The banks continue to discount quite freely, but a goodly number of them are still very cautious and are disposed to keep their time loans down to a very conservative point. At the clearing-house today the gross exchanges were light, amounting to $1,884,000, with balances of $1,028,174. The stock market today has been pretty badly demoralized. Union Pacific opened at 73¾, a decline of ¼, and further fell to 73, but recovered at the close to 74¼. Atchison was again weak. It opened at 78, a decline of ⅜, and on large sales fell off to 74¾, but recovered at the close to 74⅝@74¾. Beyond the action of the Kansas Railroad Commissioners in reducing rates—and there is reason to doubt whether their action will prove to be legal—there is nothing apparent to unfavorably affect the value of this stock. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was also rather weak, although it has shown a remarkable degree of strength considering the unsettled condition of railroad affairs and of the public. It opened today at 119¾, declined to 119½, and finally closed at 119¾. Flint & Pere Marquette was weak, declining 3¾, 2¼ for preferred and declined ¾ to 98¾. Wisconsin Central declined ¾ to 12. Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis dropped from 28½ to 24¾. Iowa Falls & Sioux City declined 1, to 17; Mexican Central ¾, to 8; Connotton Valley ¾, to 78; do preferred sold at 114, Detroit, Lansing & Northern preferred sold at 114, as before. Summit Branch advanced ¾, to 44. Old Colony advanced ¾, to 133¾; Boston & Albany ¾, to 134¾; Eastern ¼, to 47. New Haven closed at 15 bid, 15¾ asked, without sales. Mexican Central 2s opened at 51, but declined to 50¾, finally closing at 50¾. New Mexico 7s advanced 9¾, to 116¾. Sonora 7s declined ¾, to 74¾; Burlington & Missouri non-exempt 5s, to 104¾; Denver extension 4s ¾, to 87. Oregon Short Line 6s declined ¾, to 89¾. Northern Pacific 6s were steady at 113¾; Connotton Valley 2s declined 9, to 16; New York & New England ¾, to 99¾. American Bell Telephone declined to 174¼, but recovered to 176.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Bell Tel	330	175	175	174½	174½
Atchison	75	75	75	74¾	74¾
C., R. & Q	300	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
Connotton Valley	100	78	78	78	78
Mex. Central	100	8¼	8¼	8	8
N. Y.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Do preferred	50	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Bonanza mining	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Quincy	25	95	95	95	95
Second board.					
Bell Tel	100	176	176	175	175
Atchison	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Mex. Tel	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Atchison	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
C., B. & Q	100	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
Connotton Valley	200	77	77	77	77
Wisconsin Cen	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Pewabic	100	134	134	134	134

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

10000 Mex Cent 7s	51	10000 N Y & N E 6s	89¾
10000 do	50¾	5000 Sonora 7s	74¾
40000 do	50¾	1000 Ore S L 6s	89¾
10000 N Y & N E 7s	95¾	1000 Un Pac 6s	113¾
15000 do	95¾	1000 Valley 6s	87
10000 do 6s	89¾	14000 Den Ex 4s	87¾

SECOND BOARD.

10000 Mex Cent 7s	50¾	5000 Mex Cent 7s	51
20000 do	50¾	5000 N Y & N E 7s	95¾
40000 do	50¾	5000 do	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The market opened weak and demoralized. Renewed reports of the appointment of a Receiver for the Oregon & Transcontinental Company, and the execution of a number of stop orders, forced a rapid decline in prices. Good buying, however, after the first few minutes soon checked the decline and created a steadier tone and more hopeful feeling. The large short interest recently created on receivership talk and constant hammering caused a sharp rally in prices this afternoon on favorable reports regarding the Northern Pacific Railroad meeting held today and the withdrawal of several suits against several railroads, etc. The rally this afternoon carried many stocks considerably above last evening's closing prices. The absorption by investors of a large amount of various securities the last few days, together with a large outstanding short interest, must have a favorable influence on values. The improvement in Northern Pacific was partly due to the announcement that Mr. Robert Harris, Vice-President of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, and for a long time connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, had been unanimously elected President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. His intimate acquaintance with the requirements of Western railroads makes him a very desirable and able person for the position. A dispatch from New York says: "Mr. Samuel Sloan has decided to refer the Lackawanna question of percentages to arbitration." The market closed firm, with prices the best of the day and indications of a better opening tomorrow. Realizing sales at the opening may cause a reaction before the afternoon. Even if the market is going higher a reaction from today's advance is likely.

The market closed firm:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	56¾	56¾
Reading	55¾	56
Lehigh Valley	55¾	56
Northern Pacific common	28¾	29
Northern Pacific preferred	57¾	58
Lehigh Nav	45	45¼
L. N. Y. & P	50	51
Jersey Central	39¾	40
Oregon & Transcontinental	29¾	30

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—New York exchange sold between banks today at 60 and 75 cents premium on $1,000. The posted rate was 1-20 buying and 1-10 selling.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 17.—Exchange unchanged.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 17—5 p. m.—St. Paul, 90; Illinois Central, 140; Pennsylvania Central, 60¾; New York Central, 114½; Erie, 25¾; seconds, 11¾; Reading, 28¾.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Rentes, 79f 72½c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The features of the mining market this morning were Bodie Consolidated, which advanced to $8.00, and Standard Consolidated, which advanced to $6.00 on reports that a rich find had been made in these properties. The remainder of the list was also strong, Horn Silver selling at 67½c, Consolidated Virginia at 27c, North Standard at 13@15c, Sierra Nevada at $2.50, Trojo at 35@36c, Robinson at 35c, Bulwer at 90c@$1.00, Silver King at 17c, and Maryland Coal at $12.00. The market was stronger this afternoon; Bulwer advanced to $1.10, Bodie to $8.25, Consolidated Virginia to 28c, and North Standard to 18c. Hale & Norcross was steady at $1.85, Sutro at 15c, Sierra Grande at 80c.

Homestake	10	Quicksilver	5½
Iron Silver	200	Quicksilver pfd	26
Ontario	25	Sutro	15

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—

20@20c; bulk, 20@20c; Northern dairy, 20@20c; Western, 18@23c; ladle, 18@20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,593 brls, 5,255 sacks; corn, 6,175 bu; oats, 2,675 bu; wheat, 3,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 17.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and inactive; No. 2 winter red, spot and January, $1.04@1.05; February, $1.05¼@1.05¾; March, $1.06¾@1.07; May, $1.10¾@1.11. Corn—Western lower and dull; mixed, spot, 59¼@59¾c; February, 59¾@59¾c; March, 60¼@60¾c; May, 62c bid. Oats steady and dull; Western white, 44@45c; mixed, 42@43c; Pennsylvania, 42@45c. Rye steady at 72@75c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged and quiet.

BUTTER—Western packed dull at 19@22c; creamery firm at 30@33c.

EGGS—Quiet and easier; fresh, 30@31c; pickled, 29@ 29c.

Other articles unchanged.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton lower at 7-32d; flour steady at 1s 9d; grain lower at 3d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 68,000 bu; corn, 136,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on Change today were lower and dull. Closing prices: No. 1 hard cash wheat, 90c; May, 91.65; No. 2 hard cash, 90c; receipts, 16,750 bu; shipments, 615 bu; in store, 2,295,935 bu.

Toledo, O., Jan. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat—Unsettled and lower; No. 2 red cash, 96¾c; January, 96c; February, 96c; March, 99¾c; May, 101¾c; No. 3 red, 86@93c. Corn—Ic lower and active; No. 2, cash or January, 56c; May, 59c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 cash, 36c; grade, 44@c. Oats—Quiet and firm; No. 2 white 37c, No. 3 cash 35c; May 37½c, rejected 34c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull and easier; prime, cash or January 46.00 asked, February 46.10 asked; No. 2, 45.75 asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat 25,000 bu, corn 20,000 bu, oats 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat 10,000 bu, corn 10,000 bu, oats 12,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, weak, and lower; fresh No. 2 red, $1.03; No. 3 red, 96@97c; No. 2 red, January, $1.02@1.02½; February, $1.03@1.03¾; March, $1.04@1.04¾; April, $1.06@1.06¾; May, $1.10@1.11. Corn dull, weak, and lower; rejected mixed, 56@56½c; regular mixed, 57@58c; No. 3 yellow, 58@58½c; No. 3 high mixed, 56c; steamer mixed, 57c; steamer yellow, 59c; sail mixed, January, 58@58½c; February, 58c; March, 57½@57¾c; April, 57½@57¾c; May, 57½@ 58c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 43½@43½c; No. 3 white, 42½c.

RYE—Firm; extra, 54@55c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,500 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 1,500 bu.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; cash and January, $1.02; February, $1.02¾; March, $1.03¾; May, $1.09¾; No. 2 red, $1.01; No. 3 white, 96c; receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 11,000 bu. Good demand; No. 2 February, 54¾c; receipts, 6,000 bu; shipments, 6,000 bu. Oats higher; No. 2 white, 38½c; No. 2, no rate quoted, 2,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 17.—FLOUR—Dull and neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat weaker; No. 2, 88½c; January, 88½c; February, 88½c; March, 89¾c; May, 93½c. Corn dull; No. 2, 51½c; rejected, 49½c delivered. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 30½c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3, 29½c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, 59½; February, 54¾c; No. 3 spring, 50c bid, 52½c asked.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $14.45 cash or January; $14.30 May. Lard—Prime steam, $6.60 cash or February; $6.40 May. Sweet-pickled hams, 10@10½c.

Hogs—Strong; $3.25@5.75. Dressed hogs firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet; demand light.

EGGS—Firm.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 1,200 bu; barley, 1,400 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 17.—COTTON—Strong; 10¼c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy at $1.01. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed, 52c. Oats stronger at 37@37½c. Rye easier at 66c. Barley in fair demand; No. 3 fall, 64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at 15c@15½c. Lard heavy at 6c@. Bulk meats and Bacon firm and unchanged.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 17.—Cotton—Future deliveries quiet; after opening without material change there was an advance of .05@.06c, and a subsequent decline of .03. At the third call January sold at 10.65c, March at 10.87c, April at 11.02c, May at 11.13c; February declined to 10.70c, June at 11.20c, July at 11.41c, August at 11.52c. Futures closed dull and steady. January .02c, other months .01c higher than yesterday.

Charleston, Jan. 17.—Spirits Turpentine—Weaker; runs Wednesday, 62,151 brls; shipments, 55,135; clearances, 44,921; clearances, 13,344,930; United Pipe-Line certificates, 1,815 barrels; shipments, 2,284; stock, 30,713; sales, 2,000.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17.—Cotton—Steady at 10.50c; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 600; shipments, 1,500; stock, 6,000.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 17.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 1,400 bales; sales, 1,000; stock, 87,500.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 17.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 10½c; low middling, 10 1-16c; good ordinary, 9 11-16c; net receipts, 4,000 bales; gross, 5,500; exports, Great Britain, 6,435; coastwise, 1,800; sales, 2,000; stock, 425,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 17.—Petroleum—Weak; opened firm and declined, closed steady at 1.10¼c and unchanged; certificates opened at 1.10¼c, advanced to 1.10¾, broke, and closed at 1.08.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 17.—Whisky—Steady at 1.16.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 17.—Whisky—Firm at 1.14.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 17.—Whisky—Unchanged.

BLAND ON SILVER.

Will He Not Consent to a Suspension of Coinage?

New York *Tribune:* May not Mr. Bland himself be led to see that coinage of silver by the United States is an obstacle to international agreement? Of the men who labored with him years ago to remonetize silver scarcely a single prominent one now favors continued coinage. The Cincinnati *Commercial* and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, by far the most powerful journals in the advocacy of silver coinage, now urge that silver dollars enough have been coined to give the people all the benefits originally sought, and that the continuance of coinage here operates powerfully to uphold Great Britain and Germany in resisting efforts for international adoption of a double standard. Mr. Burchard, now Director of the Mint, says the same; Mr. Kelley, long the most earnest Republican advocate of silver coinage, says the same; Mr. George Walker and Mr. V. B. Horton, who have represented this Nation with honor in foreign conferences, insist upon the same opinions. M. Cernuschi, the ablest champion of bimetallism in France, and the veteran Mr. Gibbs of England, whose experience as Governor of the bank gives his advocacy of bimetallism weight, join with all other able defenders of silver coinage abroad in the same recommendation.

It is hard to suppose that Mr. Bland has no respect for the opinions of such men. Nor can he deny that they present very convincing arguments. They show that this country, by its continued coinage of $29,000,000 of silver in a year, keeps off the British market about two-thirds as much silver as comes to that market from all quarters. There can be no doubt that a sudden emptying of the whole American product upon the British market would compel Great Britain to take some steps without delay to prevent depreciation of the money used in India. Germany declared at the last conference, and has since declared, that its position was changed only by the necessary by-that of Great Britain, while France and other Continental nations have been ready and anxious to come to some international agreement. What hinders? The fact that the United States continues to save Great Britain from the consequences of the British policy.

The *Tribune* does not argue that unlimited coinage of silver by international agreement is the best solution of the difficulty, but its opinions on that point are not here of consequence. The thing desired by all rational men is, that some definit and lasting adjustment of the difficulty should be made, and to that end it is necessary that Great Britain should be brought to realize the necessity of international accord. This is an ardently desired by one side in the great controversy as by the other. The only way to reach that end is for this country to cease shielding Great Britain from the consequences of its isolated position.

Sooner or later we shall have to cease. The coinage of silver here can go on for a time, at considerable public expense indeed, but without violent change in commercial relations. In the end, however, it is simply inevitable that the Treasury will be compelled to pay in silver of its accumulation of that metal continues. If we stop silver coinage at any later date than this, with a larger quantity accumulated, the effect upon the world's markets will be only the more violent; if we go on, gold must suddenly command a premium, and be drawn hastily from the Treasury and the country, and it will then become impossible to avoid a catastrophe from which neither silver-mining nor any other industry can escape. But the United States, now in a position of great power, will then be helpless among the nations. Is it not wiser to use the power that we have while it yet remains?

ART IN CALIFORNIA.

New York *Times:* A good illustration of the artfulness, so to speak, of some of our American connoisseurs, was once afforded by a dispute between the managers of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and a rich Californian. The rich man had bought a lot of fine things in foreign parts, among them being a copy of the Venus of Milo, ordered without being seen. When Mecenas' "Objects of Bigotry and Virtue" were unpacked in San Francisco, he discovered, to his great vexation, that the Venus was minus her arms, and that these useful appendages were not to be found in fragments given. He made complaint to the railroad people, and, what is better, after much tribulation, he got his money in damages.

Suitable adv't's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3261 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—C. B. Monroe, Druggist.
122 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., n. e. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
87 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—Dr. J. Pischeski, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE-GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
538 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Shreiber & Co.
362 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—[F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kircher & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Rumschicken, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1022 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Schrage, Druggist.
625 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. C. Still, Druggist.
709 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Govan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE-PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON OR NEAR WASHINGTON AND Clark-sts. a large silk handkerchief with lavender centre and brown striped border. Please send to 3329 Indiana-av. and receive reward.

LOST—A LADY'S BLUE GARTER, WITH horseshoe and cloverleaf clasp. Finder will receive $5 reward if returned to 425 La Salle-av.

LOST—EVENING OF JAN. 14, GLASS BALL chatelaine watch. Liberal reward for return to Room 27, 79 Dearborn-st.

LOST—A GORDON SETTER DOG, JAN. 16; had on a collar marked C. D. Hamill, 2126 Prairie-av. A liberal reward will be paid for return of the dog to above address.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN of sky-terrier; collar marked "Scottie, 179 Rush-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced double-entry bookkeeper and business man with first-class city references. Address V 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced shorthand writer desiring to change his present position. Address V 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH office man with a first-class house as bookkeeper, cashier, or general office manager. Address V 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN of good address, refined taste, and thorough knowledge of dress goods, either as buyer or head of department. Unexceptionable references. W 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A JUNIOR student in some drug store; an German; have had four years of practical experience. Can give good reference. Address ART. A. WINTER, 334 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 20 as clerk in furniture house; has had four years' experience; acquainted with carpets and all kinds of work. Can give the best of reference and recommendation. Address FRANK C. HAEGER, 345 West Huron-st.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from the East, 24 years of age, as salesman in a wholesale business; no objection to travel. Best of references. Address V 27, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CARRIAGE trimmer; no objection to leave the city. Address V 95, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, competent groom and coachman; good, careful driver; not afraid of work. References. Address W 73, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER BY A thoroughly trustworthy young Scotchman of 23, in private family; experienced. Will be disengaged Monday. References. Address V 26, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private boarding-house. Best of references. 1714 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 RESPECTAble colored girls, one as cook only, and the other as second girl. References given. Apply at 2108 Dearborn-st., South Side, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl; second place in family. Call at 36 Crosby-st., second floor, North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH GIRL as cook, and laundry or general work. References. 2360 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT housework in private family. Call for three days at 3451 Vernon-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Scandinavian lady; perfect dressmaker; wages no object, but a good home; willing to do sewing and light housekeeping. Call at MRS. CRAMER'S, No. 2359½ West Lake-st., top floor.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR FOR light second work. Call at 3551 Arnold-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, city or country. Apply at 1819 Dearborn-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED — A LADY POSsessing a cultivated voice would like employment to read a few hours each day. Address H, 328 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED — AS STENOGRApher and typewriter by a lady who has had practical experience and who would appreciate desire permanent situation rather than large salary. Best of references from last employer. W 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN FOR A POSItion in an incorporated company; must advance a loan of $5,000; good security. Salary to competent party. Address H 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, SHIPPING clerk, and several invoice clerks. Must come well recommended. Call at 177 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS SHIPPING-clerk and packer; salary $7 per week. W 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A RAILROAD OFFICER A competent and reliable shorthand and typewriter; must be a good penman, have good education, and some knowledge of accounts. Salary $1,000 per annum. Address, with references, W 32, Tribune.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN to sell buttorine on commission. Only those of experience need apply. High commission paid to the right man. Must have best of references. Address W 20, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY OF EXPERIENCE with references; state age and apply in own handwriting. Address W 13, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT AND FOREman for an established paint factory, who thoroughly understand the manufacture of liquid paints and grinding of colors. To practical and reliable men permanent positions and liberal salaries will be given. Address, with references, without which no attention will be paid, V 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—GORDON PRESS FEEDER AT CLANCY'S, 33 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOODTURNER. W. H. WARREN, McIlwen's Building, North Wells-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER TO take charge of a shop in a hotel in the country; good wages and steady employment for a reliable person. References required. Address W 16, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. D. LANINGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DISTRICT managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 163 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED — THREE CANVASSERS FOR Fuller's automatic furnace regulator. Apply 9 to 10 or 12 to 1 o'clock. W. E. PUFFER, 261 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE employment for ladies; $6 to $12 a week easily made. 142 La Salle-st., Room 37.

WANTED — SOLICITOR TO CANVASS business men for express work. Rear 109 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOR SPECIAL WORK, A GENtleman of ability in high class art publications. "The finest art work ever issued in America." "Quite above ordinary criticism." CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, 142 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons can succeed 200 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $30. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 37 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL of experience for general housework in family of three. Call at 3018 Vernon-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; three in family. No. 10 Oakwood-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good cook, washer, and ironer for family of two; will pay good wages. No. 148 Dearborn-av., Flat 4.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; none but a good cook, washer, and ironer need apply. 345 Burling-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 2317 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO IS WILLing to assist with the washing; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tower place, corner of Pearson-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Swede. 988 Van Buren-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE. Call at Dr. Banga's, 181 South Clark-st., Room 4, between 2 and 3 p. m.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress for Mondays. References required. Apply at 3615 Indiana-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AGENTS—LADIES—FOR THE "Queen Protector"; new patent rubber undergarment; sure protection to underwear when necessary to be worn; outsells everything; only one year old and 50,000 sold; agents average $120 monthly; no risk. Address, with stamp, Ladies' Undergarment Manufacturing Company, 9 South May-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WITH SOME musical ability to fill variety team to go on the road at once. Address W 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—50 LADIES ON OUR light work at home. 276 North Franklin-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT — FAMILY AND single rooms, with or without board.

310 MICHIGAN-AV. — A DELIGHTFUL suite of front rooms to rent, with board. Reference required.

1243 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT and back rooms, with board.

1340 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; terms reasonable.

1822 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board. References.

NORTH SIDE.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT—A FURnished front alcove room, with board.

394 CHICAGO-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished alcove room, suitable for man and wife or three gents; all conveniences; piano; with board.

DEARBORN-AV., NEAR CHICAGO-AV.—A private family have two large, comfortable rooms, with board, for four; reasonable terms to desirable persons. Address W 11, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

147 THROOP-ST.—RARE CHANCE FOR home comforts to single lady or gentleman, in select family, at $5 weekly.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre; capacity, 300 guests; rooms 35 cents to $1.50 per night; rooms with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $14 per week.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1 to $2 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Superior restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentleman and wife and single gentleman; private family; North Side, east of Clark-st. and south of Chicago-av. V 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR SELF, WIFE, child 8 months old, and nurse girl; second floor. Address with terms, W 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A SINGLE gentleman; South Side; terms must be moderate. Address with terms W 23, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NEW YORK;
Friday, 4 p. m.

PERSONAL—GEORGETTA WATERS: WRITE to your sister Louise, 1824 Jessie-st., San Francisco, Cal.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE SERVICES. THE largest corps of regular detectives in the world; civil and criminal; investigation manifold and secret; District-Attorneys, Sheriffs, Marshals, and railroad officials will find our services invaluable. Charges moderate.
MOONEY & BOLAND,
132 and 134 Broadway, 151 and 153 Monroe-st.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

PERSONAL—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA—You can get a few choice seats for Nilsson and Scalchi nights, Monday and Wednesday, at 146 La Salle-st., basement, or 118 La Salle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A PARTNER—WITH $5,000—IN A SUCCESSful manufacturing business. Business can be double, or would sell same. Address W 14, Tribune.

A PARTNER—WITH $5,000 CASH—IN A manufactory of nine years' standing. Satisfactory reasons and proceeds of last year proven. Address W 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF ability, application, and means to take an interest in a carriage house handling and making the best work. A profitable business assured. Address V 18, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE, CHUNKY built, dark-bay horse, 7 years of age, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds; he is a good worker in single or double, and I will also warrant him; he is the kind of horse which ought to be useful for most any purpose; he cost nine months ago $250, and now I will sell him at any reasonable offer, for I have taken him for a debt and got no use for him whatever; in fact, he is a better horse now than he was when purchased, and I will give a trial of seven days if required. Apply at 153 East Eighteenth-st.

FINANCIAL.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ANY amount on a moment's notice on furniture, pianos, jewelry, or any good collateral. Room 58, Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 115 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, and other securities at low rates. 103 Dearborn, Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos, and other securities at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $100 TO $1,500 loaned on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels without removal or publicity; rates reasonable. Rooms 19 and 20, 167 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good security. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON PIANOS and furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses, buggies, etc.; chattel mortgages bought. Room 40, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property at current rates; funds in hand. HEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTate at lowest rates. PETERSON & RAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OUR FRAME MACHINE-SHOP and foundry (buildings to be removed from premises), corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts; also 25 horse-power engine and boiler in good running order. Ætna Iron Works. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO.

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TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

GOOD HOUSES.

969 and 971 West Monroe-st. (new), 6, 8, and 10 Honore-st., near Madison, 3 new stone-fronts.

And a large list of other houses and flats, prices ranging from $8 to $50 per month.
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Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND CELLAR 8-room new brick houses, with all conveniences. No. 1240 West Monroe-st. and No. 1065 Wilcox-av. Price $30. M. J. RICH, 195 Fifth-av., Room 1.

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TO RENT—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., A COMpletely furnished winter cottage until May 1; full equipment of table and bed linen, silver, glass, etc.; cook furnished free; five sleeping apartments; the whole ready for immediate use; terms, $5 per day. S. BUWEN, 110 West Fifty-third-st., New York.

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WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON-SQUARE, 984 West Madison-st.—A suite of five desirable rooms; no children. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FLATS, 4 ROOMS and closets, $15, 284 Hermitage-av., corner Van Buren-st. Also nice up-stairs flat, 3 rooms and closets, water free, $12 per month, in brick building in rear of 286 Hermitage-av. Keys at 286 West Van Buren-st. Apply at 75 Madison-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT; SEPARATE ENtrance; all outside rooms; floors deadened; cellar, hot water, gas-fixtures, etc., corner Adams and Peoria-sts.; $35. Apply at 138 Peoria-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—192 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT E, newly and elegantly furnished rooms, with a beautiful view of the lake; in a private family; to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st. Transients taken. Room 18.

TO RENT—1433 WABASH-AV., NICELY-furnished front rooms, gas, bath, furnace or grate heat; board if desired.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen. 1465 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; also single and double rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PLEASant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED warm rooms at reasonable rates; all heated with stoves. 1736 Indiana-av.; cars pass the door.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT — PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with or without board. 134 Warren-av.

TO RENT—FRONT OR REAR FURNISHED or partly furnished rooms to gents or gent and wife; call and see them; no harm if not taken. 349 West Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM WELL furnished; also small room for gentleman; gas, heat, bath-room. 217 North State-st.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED alcove room; also two large unfurnished rooms; all modern conveniences. 263 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—269 AND 271 EAST INDIANA-st.—South front rooms; fine single rooms near business centre; fine day board.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—CLARK-ST., BETWEEN LAKE and Randolph-sts., large store, and fixtures for sale.

State-st., southwest corner Adams, fine four story and basement brick building. Apply to
E. S. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—A NICE STORE—632 WEST VAN Buren-st.—in new brick block. Apply at 630 West Van Buren-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM OFFICES IN THE building northwest corner of Madison and Franklin-sts.; best location for parties selling the wholesale and manufacturing trade. Inquire of CUTTER & CROSSETTE, Madison and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT OFFICE ON the first floor; very desirable for bankers, brokers, or insurance office; also one up stairs, 94 Washington-st. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes—First floor 50x100 feet, lighted on three sides and supplied with steam-power; excellent location choice and central. Address H 862, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, 30x180 each, 164 East Madison-st. Good light and elevator. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, 1 ROOM 50X50, and 1 room 20x50, well lighted; steam heat, steam elevator, and watchman. Jane Manufacturing Co., corner La Salle and Ontario-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LA Salle-st.: We respectfully invite parties wishing to buy or sell real estate in any part of the city to confer with us by letter or otherwise.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — TO MANUFACTURERS — A large 4-story and basement building, 76x150, near Randolph-st. bridge, fully equipped with 260-horse power engine, steam heating apparatus, two passenger elevators, and electric light; everything first-class and suitable for heavy work.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—ON WEST OHIO-ST., NEAR Noble, 6-room cottage, with lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON BLUE ISLAND-AV.—57x116 ft., northeast corner of Lincoln—A fine building lot; only $1,300. Several fine lots north of the viaduct on Blue Island-av. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—74 FEET IN GOOD QUARTER, West Side; $40 per foot; would pay to improve.
PIERCE & WARE, 149 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BASEMENT AND attic residences Nos. 382, 384 and 386 Ontario-st.; just completed. These houses have been well built, finished in hard wood, and in modern conveniences, and no expense has been spared to make them very desirable. Price $16,000 each.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LOT ON CORNER OF WELLS-st. and Lincoln-av. fronting both streets. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MODERN BRICK HOUSE, near High Gate-st.; reception-hall, parlor, library, family sitting-room, and handsome dining-room on main floor; $38,000.
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GROVELAND PARK-AV.—New brick house between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $8,500.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE NUMber of houses on the avenues south, but call especial attention to a marble-front on Indiana-av., north of Thirty-first-st., a great bargain if taken at once. B. PHILPOTT & CO., 119 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES, marble and brick fronts; modern improvements; on South Side; parlor, reception, dining rooms, and kitchen on main floor, with good cellar, all built with the best material and finish, at reasonable prices, with terms to suit; prices from $5,500 to $15,000.
ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of
J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st.,
or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS OUTSIDE city and fire limits, 4 miles from the Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars, $250 to $450 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston—Houses and lots of all grades. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON FIFty-eighth-st., near School, at $450 per lot on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — WOODLAWN LOTS AND houses and lots on very easy terms; will sell lot alone for $50 down, balance monthly; houses built to order; have now an improved place for $5,000, another at $5,500, and one older at $6,000.
F. W. GREEN, 99 Randolph-st., Room 62.
Residence Woodlawn-av. and Sixty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—RAV